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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of April 11, 1958

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	SIGNED
Reciprocal Trade (HR 10368)	Hearings Completed		
OTC Membership (HR 6630)			
Mutual Security Program (S 3318)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Completed	
Immigration Law Revision (HR 11167)			
Military Pay Raises (HR 11470) (S 2014, 3081)	Reported 3/20/58	Passed 3/25/58	Hearings Completed
Postal Pay Raise (HR 5836) (HR 9645)	Reported 3/4/58	Reported 7/22/57	Passed 2/28/58
Classified Pay Raise (S 734) (HR 9999)	Reported 3/4/58	Reported 7/25/57	Passed 2/28/58
Atomic Secrets Sharing (S 3474) (HR 11426)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Surplus Disposal (S 3420)		Reported 3/8/58	Passed 3/20/58
Excise, Corporation Taxes			
Debt Ceiling Increase (HR 9955)	Reported 1/17/58	Passed 1/23/58	Reported 2/20/58
Postal Rate Increase (HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57	Passed 8/13/57	Reported 2/24/58
Education Aid (S 3163) (HR 10278)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Completed	
Price Supports Freeze (SJ Res 162)	Reported 3/18/58	Passed 3/20/58	Reported 3/7/58
Labor Fund Regulation (HR 10236) (S 2888)		Approved 3/31/58	Passed 3/13/58
Small Business Administration (HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57	Passed 6/25/57	
Special Defense Construction (HR 9739)	Reported 1/14/58	Passed 1/15/58	Reported 1/28/58
Unemployment Benefits (HR 11326-27, 11679)	Hearings Completed		Passed 1/30/58
Rivers, Harbors (S 497)	Reported 8/13/57	Passed 3/11/58	Reported 3/25/57
Presidential Disability (SJ Res 161) (HR 10880)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Completed	Passed 3/28/57
Alaska Statehood (S 49) (HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57	Reported 3/30/57	
Hawaii Statehood (S 50) (HR 49)	Hearings Completed	Reported 8/30/57	
Highway Construction (HR 9821)	Reported 3/6/58	Passed 3/13/58	Reported 3/22/58

Appropriations -- The House March 4 and the Senate March 21 passed the Treasury-Post Office appropriation (HR 11085). The House passed the Interior appropriation (HR 10746) Feb. 18; the Independent Offices appropriation (HR 11574) March 27; the Labor-Health, Education and Welfare appropriation (HR 11645) March 27; the Agriculture appropriation (HR 11767) April 1; the Executive Offices appropriation (HR 10589) April 1.

REVIEW OF ANTI-RECESSION MOVES

Congress returns to the Battle of the Recession April 14. Meanwhile, a review of actions taken or proposed by Congress and the Administration reveals full agreement between Democrats and Republicans on only one point -- the political necessity of reversing the recession and getting the credit for doing so. Few spending measures have escaped the "anti-recession" label; few steps taken have been ignored in the lists of anti-slump achievements proclaimed by Democratic and Republican leaders.

Economists are more reluctant to assess the economic efficacy of administrative and legislative actions. It is too early, they say, to discern the psychological consequences of these actions on the decisions of investors and consumers. And it is impossible, for example, to know whether, in the event of a tax cut, none or half or all of the resulting increase in disposable income would be saved or spent. These imponderables have not dissuaded the politicians, however.

Administration Claims

In a joint statement March 30, Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) and House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) said: "The Republican Administration has responded to the challenge of the business recession by taking 50 separate actions to stimulate the economy in sensible, well-planned ways."

Included in the list of 29 "administrative actions" were the three reductions in Federal Reserve discount rate Nov. 14, Jan. 21 and March 6, and the two reductions in reserve requirements Feb. 20 and March 18. The anti-slump value of these credit-easing steps by the ostensibly independent Federal Reserve System has been questioned by some persons in the light of the substantial easing of credit over the past six months throughout the economy.

Ten of the 29 actions taken concerned housing -- release of additional mortgage funds, lowering of down payments, etc. Another 10 actions concerned spending increases for highways, civil works, etc. The action involving the largest potential sum of money was the order accelerating the placement of defense contracts from \$7.9 billion in the last six months of 1957 to \$13.4 billion in the first six months of 1958.

In addition to these actions, Knowland and Martin listed 21 "legislative recommendations" for meeting the recession. Several of these are requests from prior years -- such as the proposal to give permanent status to the Small Business Administration, asked last year, and the recommendation for a "depressed areas" program, first made by the President in 1956. Other requests listed were justified originally on other grounds -- defense needs, for example, explained a \$1.2 billion supplemental appropriation, while international security interests were cited to justify a request for a \$2 billion increase in Export-Import Bank lending authority.

Congress has completed action on only one of these 21 anti-recession requests -- the supplemental funds bill. As for the request most clearly related to the recession -- a proposal to extend unemployment benefits -- the only action taken has been hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee (Weekly Report p. 411).

Democratic Claims

Democratic claims regarding action taken to combat the recession are less numerous, though no less modest. In a statement to the Senate April 3, Acting Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) said: "Under the leadership of (Senate Majority Leader) Lyndon Johnson (D Texas), a program was put together. It was a program of action -- not hasty, not panicky, not ill-conceived -- but a program of effective action." Mansfield then listed six steps taken by the Senate:

- Approval of resolutions asking the Administration to accelerate civil and military public works programs. (The House adopted the same resolutions. Weekly Report p. 366)
- Passage of an emergency housing bill to "stimulate the housing industry and create a potential of an additional 600,000 to 800,000 jobs." (The House concurred and the President signed the bill. Weekly Report p. 366)
- Passage of a bill "to accelerate the highway program and create a potential of some 520,000 jobs." (The bill awaits signature. Weekly Report p. 441)
- Passage of a conference report on the rivers and harbors bill "which should create a potential of nearly 400,000 jobs." (The bill awaits signature. Weekly Report p. 442)
- Passage of a resolution freezing farm price supports, "designed to maintain farm income and farm purchasing power." (President Eisenhower vetoed the bill March 31 as "ill-advised." Weekly Report p. 418, 425)

Mansfield then said: "There are still three provisions in the Johnson program to be considered by the Senate." These are: a \$1 billion loan program for community facilities, to be considered by the Senate April 14 (Weekly Report p. 441); a proposal by Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) for additional spending on airports, now before the Senate Commerce Committee; and a proposal by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) to increase spending on reclamation projects, now before the Senate Interior Committee.

Mansfield's statement was the first authoritative description of the Democratic anti-recession program. Democratic Policy Committee aides pointed out, however, that Mansfield's list did not include any items like improved unemployment benefits which must originate in the House, and could not be considered as much more than Johnson's pre-Easter program for the Senate. Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Texas), in a statement April 4, listed as House "accomplishments" 27 separate matters without defining how, for example, passage of a bill to prohibit trading in onion futures would help to "cure the recession in the fastest possible way."

Conflicting Views

Opinions vary as to the anti-slump value of actions taken by the Administration and Congress so far. Democrats, for example, say that Administration orders to increase expenditures during the balance of fiscal 1958 simply compensate for a sharp cutback in spending during the first half of the fiscal year. Thus, they say, net budget expenditures for the year ending June 30 will not be much greater than forecast in the January Budget.

Republicans are no less critical of Democratic claims. Following Mansfield's statement, Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) said that only the housing and highway bills "unquestionably will be helpful as anti-recession measures." As for the rest of the Johnson program, he said: "We should be on guard against the effort to palm off as anti-recession measures projects which have little if any value for that purpose and whose own soundness is doubtful or which ought to have a low priority claim on the Federal Treasury."

As an example of the latter, Case cited the \$1 billion Community Facilities bill which Mansfield tried unsuccessfully to push through the Senate April 1. Debate preceding the decision to postpone consideration of the bill until after the Easter recess underscored the difficulty of assessing the value of many anti-recession proposals. Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said: "If the bill is to be passed at all, it ought to be passed promptly as an anti-recession measure," otherwise "one of its principal virtues will be lost." Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) argued that many months would pass before the bill would have any effect, by which time there might be "no necessity for this type of crash program."

Major Proposals

Members of Congress have offered a great variety of bills under the anti-recession label. Many would have been offered in the absence of a recession and justified on other grounds. Following is a breakdown of major bills on which action, when and if it comes, has yet to be taken.

Unemployment Compensation: At a minimum, Congress is expected to provide some form of assistance for workers who have exhausted their unemployment benefits and have not found jobs. The House Ways and Means Committee is considering these proposals (Weekly Report p. 411):

- HR 11679 -- The Administration bill, introduced March 26 by Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), authorizes "temporary additional" compensation up to 50 percent of total normal benefits. The estimated \$600 million cost would be repaid by the States.

- HR 11326 -- The Democratic leadership bill, introduced March 11 by Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), authorizes Federal grants to provide a maximum of 16 weeks of additional compensation.

- HR 10570 -- Introduced Feb. 6 by Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.), as companion to S 3244 by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and 16 other Senators, would standardize the various state unemployment compensation programs and provide a minimum of 39 weeks of benefits.

Public Works: These are covered to a large extent by the items on the Johnson program covering highways, rivers and harbors, community facilities, airports and reclamation projects. These other proposals remain:

- S 3231 -- Introduced Feb. 5 by Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.), and in the House as HR 10591 by Rep. Cleveland

M. Bailey (D W.Va.), would set up a Public Works Administration, with a \$500 million authorization, to match every dollar of state and local spending for public works with \$9 of Federal funds.

- S 3450 -- Introduced March 11 by Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), would give the President broad authority to step up spending for any and all public works projects.

As yet, no action has been scheduled on S 3231 or S 3450 by the Senate Public Works Committee.

Social Security: Several proposals are designed to modify current social security regulations in order to assist economic recovery. Two such bills are:

- HR 10857 -- Introduced Feb. 20 by Rep. Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.), would authorize the President, in a period of acute unemployment, to advance the retirement age of 65 for men and 62 for women to 60 for both.

- S 3562 -- Introduced March 26 by Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), would increase social security benefits by \$10 a month as a "temporary Federal bonus" during the current recession.

Tax Reduction

A tax cut remains as the most substantial anti-recession proposal before Congress. Democratic leaders have agreed to put off action until the Treasury is prepared to go along. Meanwhile, these bills are in:

- S 3263 -- Introduced Feb. 10 by Sen. Paul Douglas (D Ill.), and by Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.) as HR 11332, would cut rate on first \$1,000 to 15 percent, and repeal or reduce a number of excise taxes.

- S 3264 -- Introduced Feb. 10 by Douglas, and by Price as HR 11333, would increase personal exemption from \$600 to \$700, and repeal or reduce certain excise taxes.

- S 3411 -- Introduced March 6 by Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D Texas), would increase personal exemption to \$800.

- S 3563 -- Introduced March 26 by Sen. Long, would reduce individual income tax by 8-1/3 percent, and provide a one-month moratorium on withholding.

- HR 10491 -- Introduced Feb. 4 by Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.), would reduce taxes on first \$1,000 by 10 percent, and on all income over \$1,000 by 5 percent.

- HR 10950 -- Introduced Feb. 25 by Rep. Howard H. Baker (R Tenn.), would reduce the individual income tax by 10 percent, effective July 1.

- HR 11379 -- Introduced March 13 by Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), would reduce individual income tax by 10 percent effective Jan. 1, 1958, reduce the corporate income tax by 2 percent, repeal the excise tax on freight and reduce excises on transportation, autos, communications and other items.

- HR 11824 -- Introduced April 2 by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), would suspend the withholding tax for three months.

- HR 10448 -- Introduced Feb. 3 by Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D Mich.), would repeal the 10 percent manufacturers excise tax on automobiles.

- HR 11194 -- Introduced March 5 by Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.), would suspend the above tax for one year.

- HR 11221 -- Introduced March 6 by Rep. Victor A. Knox (R Mich.), would reduce the auto tax to 5 percent.

- HR 11410 -- Introduced March 13 by Rep. James H. Morrison (D La.), would repeal excise taxes on transportation of persons and property.

MARCH UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

President Eisenhower April 8 said March unemployment figures, showing a 25,000 jobless increase, indicated "a slowing up of the decline." The March figures, released April 8 by the Commerce and Labor Departments, listed total unemployment at 5,198,000 -- highest level since August 1941 -- but also showed a 323,000 rise in employment.

The report explained that the increases in both employment and unemployment resulted from seasonal increases in outdoor work, which curbed the over-all jobless rise, but did not bring down the unemployment total as normally expected in March. The unemployment figures were termed unchanged from February in a news release accompanying the report, on the grounds the increase was within the margin of error conceded by the Government as possible in its calculations. (Weekly Report p. 321)

The President's statement on the report said: "The figures released this morning by the Departments of Commerce and Labor show a pickup in jobs in March and a leveling off of unemployment. These statistics indicate a slowing up of the decline."

The report showed a manufacturing employment decline of about 200,000 in March and a seasonal jump of 250,000 in agricultural employment.

CONTEMPT CONVICTION UPHELD

The United States Court of Appeals at Washington, D.C., on a 4-3 division, April 3 upheld the contempt of Congress conviction of Abraham Flaxer, president of the defunct United Public Workers of America. The UPWA was a government employees' union. Flaxer in 1952 was cited for contempt for refusing to give the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee the union's membership list. (1952 Almanac p. 248)

The Court of Appeals previously had affirmed the contempt conviction, but the Supreme Court, as a result of its 1957 Watkins case decision, set aside the earlier affirmation and remanded the case for consideration. The Supreme Court in the Watkins case reversed the 1955 contempt of Congress conviction of a witness who had refused to name former Communist associates when testifying before a House Un-American Activities subcommittee. The Supreme Court ruled that the "excessively broad" resolution creating the House Committee left "tremendous latitude" to the investigators' discretion, and that there was "no Congressional power to expose for the sake of exposure." (1957 Almanac p. 661)

In the Appeals Court's April 3 ruling the majority opinion said that the Supreme Court in the Watkins case had not struck out the resolution authorizing the Un-American Activities Committee and that the resolution creating the Senate's Internal Security Subcommittee was "more precise than the House resolution criticized in Watkins."

The Court of Appeals April 3 also reaffirmed the contempt citations of Harry Sacher and Lloyd Barenblatt. (1957 Almanac p. 662)

TAX CUT OUTLOOK

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) April 5 said he doubted Congress would rush a tax cut after the Easter recess. Mansfield said he personally favored a tax cut to counter the recession but that other Democrats and Republicans had "cooled off" about one. Said Mansfield: "I think perhaps the views of Mr. (Bernard) Baruch and Secretary (of the Treasury) Anderson have had a lot to do with this. It seems to me there is a definite trend away from tax reductions, although I personally think the right kind would provide the momentum needed to give the economy the lift it needs." (Weekly Report p. 412)

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), however, said the Easter recess would "clear some of the Washington fog and smoke" from the minds of Members of Congress and bring them back favoring a tax cut. He said he might make another attempt to get Senate approval of his plan to cut both income and excise taxes which was defeated March 13. (Weekly Report p. 367)

Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson April 7 said the Government should not try to halt the recession "with one short, sharp stroke.... I believe that it should be an attitude of steady-as-we-go, with a tough-minded confidence in the future."

POSTAL PROGRAM

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield April 8 said "thousands" of new post offices would be built if Congress authorized a 5-cent non-local letter rate. But Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee quickly countered that post office construction "has no connection whatsoever with whether or not Congress passes a 5-cent stamp or any other postal rate increases."

Summerfield, in a report on current postal projects, said 918 new post offices either already were under way or would be started by early fall, at an estimated cost of \$49,245,000. Johnston, an opponent of the 5-cent rate, April 8 said the President's budget already had earmarked revenue from the anticipated rate increases, and that all funds Summerfield's department spent must be appropriated by Congress. The postal rate bill (HR 5836) is awaiting conference action, with the main issue the House-approved flat 4-cent first-class rate versus the Senate-backed non-local 5-cent rate for a three-year period. (Weekly Report p. 296)

\$1.5 BILLION DEFENSE INCREASE

President Eisenhower April 2 sent Congress additions to the funds for the Defense Department contained in the fiscal 1959 budget amounting to \$1,453,747,000. The money, the White House said, would be for "procurement of missiles, aircraft and ballistic missile submarines, acceleration and expansion of research and development programs and modifications of other high priority defense programs." The request brings total Administration requests for defense funds for fiscal 1959 to more than \$40 billion.

REVIEW OF NATIONAL GUARD'S FUTURE

The Army National Guard, center of a major fight in Congress in 1957, is once again involved in what it describes as "the most serious threat to (its) existence in many a year." (1957 Weekly Report p. 179)

The Guard and its many backers in Congress and the state capitols are concerned about two separate pending proposals:

- To reduce Guard strength from 400,000 officers and men to 360,000 during fiscal 1959;
- To eliminate 6 of the existing 27 Guard divisions and about 25 percent of its company-sized units over the next 30 months.

Both changes have been proposed by the Pentagon. But action has been started in Congress to block the manpower reduction, and the unit reorganization scheme has yet to be cleared with the Governors of the states concerned. This Fact Sheet reviews the situation.

Manpower Cut

PROPOSAL -- The President's Budget for fiscal 1959 called for appropriation of \$298 million for the Army National Guard, sufficient to maintain a Guard of 360,000 men. The authorized strength of the Guard for fiscal 1958 is 400,000 men. The reduction would be achieved, according to the Army's National Guard Bureau, entirely by attrition. It estimates 105,000 men will voluntarily leave the Guard during the fiscal year and only 65,000 of them will be replaced by enlistments and transfers.

JUSTIFICATION -- Top Army officials who testified before the House Armed Services Subcommittee headed by Rep. Overton Brooks (D La.) in February said the manpower reduction was ordered against their recommendations by Defense Department officials. Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker and the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, said they had recommended a 400,000-man National Guard but received "a directive in planning for this Budget" from the Defense Department "which indicated a 10 percent reduction." Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy Feb. 20 wrote the President that 360,000 Guardsmen "are considered adequate to permit...units planned for call to active duty in the early stages of mobilization to attain required manning levels and combat readiness."

STATUS -- The National Guard appropriation is pending before the House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee. Brooks' Armed Services Subcommittee that held hearings on the National Guard situation March 3 unanimously adopted a resolution urging appropriation of an additional \$51.8 million to maintain National Guard strength at 400,000 men. The resolution was endorsed by the full Armed Services Committee March 11 and Brooks was authorized to present the Armed Services Committee's views to the Appropriations unit.

Reorganization

PROPOSAL -- The Army March 31 announced plans to reorganize the National Guard over the next 30 months. The reorganization would include conversion of all combat

Existing Guard Strength

Army National Guard strength, by states, on Jan. 31, 1958; officers and enlisted men:

Alabama	14,518	Nebraska	3,534
Arizona	2,856	Nevada	828
Arkansas	8,238*	New Hampshire	2,931
California	22,555	New Jersey	13,854
Colorado	2,418	New Mexico	3,261
Connecticut	5,403	New York	26,859
Delaware	2,872	North Carolina	11,037
D.C.	1,844	North Dakota	2,409
Florida	7,248	Ohio	14,261
Georgia	9,287	Oklahoma	6,768
Idaho	3,342	Oregon	6,405
Illinois	10,981	Pennsylvania	17,227
Indiana	10,533	Rhode Island	2,675
Iowa	7,272	South Carolina	10,114
Kansas	6,757	South Dakota	3,868
Kentucky	4,841	Tennessee	11,025
Louisiana	8,638	Texas	20,846
Maine	3,457	Utah	4,458
Maryland	5,928	Vermont	3,150
Massachusetts	15,455	Virginia	7,786
Michigan	11,293	Washington	6,079
Minnesota	8,799	West Virginia	3,157
Mississippi	10,658	Wisconsin	12,225
Missouri	7,852	Wyoming	1,493
Montana	2,562		

*Includes men on Federal service at Little Rock.

divisions to the "pentomic" organization now being used by the Regular Army, an over-all 25 percent reduction in the number of company and battalion sized units and a reduction in the number of National Guard divisions from 27 to 21. However, all existing division headquarters and armories will be retained, according to the Army plan.

JUSTIFICATION -- The reorganization is described by Army officials, not as a money saving move, but as one "recommended on purely military grounds," to quote General Taylor. Secretary Brucker said it is "imperative that the Reserve components acquire, through pentomic reorganization, the same degree of mobility, flexibility, and fire power as the active establishment.... Units now in being that are found to be excess to the achievement of these (mobilization) objectives should be eliminated from the troop basis to permit concentration of the available manpower resources in those units which must be ready at an early date following the start of mobilization."

STATUS -- The reorganization plan worked out by the Army must be cleared with the Governors of the affected states. The law provides that "no unit of the National Guard...shall be withdrawn from any community or area...until the Governor of the state within which such unit is situated shall have been consulted and shall have

consented to such withdrawal or change of location." The Army has a tentative list of changes to present to the Governors, perhaps at the Adjutants General Association meeting in Phoenix, Ariz., April 12 or perhaps to the Governors' Conference in Miami May 18.

Sources of Opposition

Opposition to the strength reduction and the unit reorganization of the National Guard has come from several sources, both official and private:

- The Army itself, as noted above, recommended against the reduction in troop strength. It endorsed the reorganization of units, but the National Guard Bureau, the section of the Pentagon most directly concerned, also dissented from the reorganization plan.

- The House Armed Services Committee, as noted above, has gone on record as opposing the manpower cut. But some of its key members have indicated they will not object to the unit reorganization if it is worked out to the satisfaction of the Governors.

- The Nation's Governors, through Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois, chairman of the U.S. Conference of Governors, expressed "grave concern...over evidence that the National Guard will be further reduced in strength of personnel and of reports that a revision of troop basis will result in a substantial loss of divisions and other Guard units." "We are convinced that any such action will dangerously weaken our national defense," Stratton told the Brooks Subcommittee.

- Numerous Members of Congress have placed in the Record statements opposing the manpower reduction.

- The American Legion entered the "strongest possible protest" to the reduction in Guard manpower.

- The National Guard Assn. and the Adjutants General Assn. have, of course, been in the forefront of the fight. The Guard Assn. is a private group with a membership of 46,843 National Guard officers. (For background on it, 1957 Weekly Report p. 179) The Association has urged that Guard strength be kept at 400,000 and that training be given enough enlistees to keep it at that level; that all 27 divisions be retained, "making such conversions or redesignations as may be necessary...."

Issues and Arguments

The basic contention of those who oppose the manpower reduction and unit reorganization of the Guard is that it would weaken the national defense. A Guard Assn. statement says, "It is absolutely ridiculous to pretend that utter and complete elimination of strong, well-officered, well-manned, well-trained and well-equipped National Guard units is a progressive step. The opposite is true." The Association claims that elimination of training units will mean the "forced discharge" of many Guard members. It claims the cutback in strength violates previous pledges from the Army to the Guard and, specifically, makes it impossible for the Army to offer the required six months' training to all the non-veterans who want to enlist in the Guard.

Some Guard defenders, like Rep. James P.S. Devereux (R Md.), see a "purposeful design..." to weaken the National Guard, particularly in relation to the Army Reserves. Authorized Reserve strength is also slated for a 10 percent cut, from 300,000 to 270,000, and four of the 10 Reserve divisions are marked for elimination. But Devereux and others point out that the Reserve reduction is in

Existing Guard Divisions

The existing National Guard infantry and armored divisions are:

26th Inf. - Mass.	42nd Inf. - N.Y.
28th Inf. - Pa.	43rd Inf. - Conn.,
29th Inf. - Md., Va., W.Va.	R.I., Vt.
30th Inf. - N.C.	45th Inf. - Okla.
31st Inf. - Ala., Miss.	46th Inf. - Mich.
32nd Inf. - Wis.	47th Inf. - Minn.
33rd Inf. - Ill.	49th Inf. - Calif.
34th Inf. - Iowa, Neb.	51st Inf. - Fla., S.C.
35th Inf. - Kan., Mo.	27th Arm'd. - N.Y.
36th Inf. - Texas	30th Arm'd. - Tenn.
37th Inf. - Ohio	40th Arm'd. - Calif.
38th Inf. - Ind.	48th Arm'd. - Fla., Ga.
39th Inf. - Ark., La.	49th Arm'd. - Texas
41st Inf. - Ore., Wash.	50th Arm'd. - N.J.

"spaces, not men," because actual Reserve strength is around 250,000. The largest of existing Reserve divisions, also, is smaller than the smallest existing Guard division.

Other critics of the proposed Guard cuts say they ignore the Guard's dual status -- as a part of the Federal Army and as an emergency force within each state. Guard troops are called upon to serve in times of national disasters or emergencies of other sorts. They would be useful in civil defense in time of war. These critics contend that these factors are overlooked in the proposed cutback and reorganization.

It has also been argued that a reduction in the size of the Guard would have had economic effects in a time of recession. Maj. Gen. Maxwell Rich, adjutant general of the Utah National Guard, testified that "Federal expenditures on the Utah Guard total more than \$5.5 million.... In these little communities...it means a nice payroll (and) contributes materially to the economy...."

States rights also enter into the argument. Seven Members of the South Carolina Congressional delegation signed a letter saying, "We are extremely fearful that there are forces in the Executive Branch of the Government who are determined to deprive the South of its National Guard.... Without the Guard, the South will truly be prostrate." The Massachusetts For America group said the proposed reduction "deprives our citizens of their protection against the large number of internal Communist enemies who are being trained to take us over from within when Russia gives the order. This is especially vital since the Supreme Court is setting all Fifth Amendment Communists free as fast as Congressional committees and the F.B.I. round them up and indict them."

Outlook

As for the manpower reduction, the likelihood is that Congress will vote the extra \$51.8 million needed to keep the Guard at 400,000 men. But even if the money is appropriated, the Defense Department or the Budget Bureau can block its use. There is every indication they may do that.

The unit reorganization scheme now is up to the Governors. They may balk at part of the plan, and the Army concedes some changes may be necessary. But, ultimately, the Army can cut off funds to units it considers surplus, so some kind of agreement will be made.

NEA HAILS TAX RULING

The Internal Revenue Service April 5 ruled that teachers and others could deduct from their taxable income the cost of courses taken to improve themselves. Previously, only courses required by an employer were tax deductible. William G. Carr, executive secretary of the National Education Assn., April 7 said the new ruling was "the most significant step ever taken by the U. S. Government to improve the economic status of teachers and their professional qualifications." The NEA estimates that from 350,000 to 400,000 teachers go to school each summer to take advanced courses in their fields. The NEA had sought to obtain such a ruling through a bill (HR 4662) introduced in 1957 and now awaiting action by the House Ways and Means Committee. (For rundown on the issue see 1957 Weekly Report p. 206)

PORTER HITS PLYWOOD LOBBYING

Rep. Charles O. Porter (D Ore.) March 26 said "a few" U.S. manufacturers of hardwood plywood are spreading misinformation in an attempt to convince Congress that imports of Japanese hardwood plywood are hurting domestic producers. He said the campaign was especially active in the Pacific Northwest where there is considerable unemployment. On the basis of a Library of Congress study and his own investigation, Porter said he was convinced the imports were not injuring Pacific Northwest plywood producers since they market softwood plywood, not hardwood. He said the slowdown in home construction, not imports, had hurt the plywood business in the Northwest. Softwood and hardwood plywood are not competitive, he said. Talking about the lobbying aimed at restricting the imports, Porter said: "The cruelest blow of all comes when big money groups like the Hardwood Plywood Assn. attempt to make pawns of these distressed people (the unemployed) in their financial chess games."

MEANY ON RECESSION FIGURES

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, April 7 said the March employment and unemployment figures "indicate a deepening of the recession.... There is nothing in the Government report to indicate that the recession has hit bottom, let alone any sign of a pick-up.... The only way to change the situation is for the Government to act now." Government statistics showed that the ranks of the unemployed increased by 25,000 between February and March while employment increased by 323,000 in that period. Meany said employment should have increased by 500,000 jobs to be considered normal for the start of the spring season. (Weekly Report p. 451)

TAX CUTS

The Southern States Industrial Council April 1 said it favors a tax cut "but only if there is first a commensurate reduction in non-essential Government spending. A tax cut which would merely add to the prospective deficit would be disastrously inflationary and hence self-defeating," the Council said.

Pressure Points

● **AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSN.** -- April 4 asked its affiliates to organize support at the state level for restriction of billboard advertising along new interstate highways. Congress April 3 approved a compromise highway bill (HR 9821) that would give states that regulated billboards more Federal money than states that did not.

● **COUNCIL OF STATE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE** -- April 7 released a study declaring that pump-priming projects such as public works would not help the unemployed before the economy improved. Under an improved economy, the study said, the pump-priming projects "would have an inflationary impact." It said a "wise tax reduction" would be the "preferable course for energizing the economy."

● **GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.** -- March 4 announced the formation of a Government Relations Service which it described as a "research and planning group designed to help the company and its personnel get a working knowledge of the interaction of Government and business so as to better fulfill their responsibilities in public affairs." GE said the new department is not concerned with sales to the Government. The service will back-ground public issues that affect business. Headquarters is in New York. Hoyt P. Steele, GE research consultant, heads the service.

● **HELP FOR AGED** -- The American Dental, American Hospital, American Medical and American Nursing Assns. April 7 established a Joint Council to Improve the Health Care of the Aged. A prime objective will be to work out with private insurance groups better health coverage for the aged. The AFL-CIO is pushing for Federal health insurance for those receiving social security checks. The plan is embodied in a bill (HR 9467) introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.)

● **NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY** -- March 24 in a full page news paper ad said "the world's peoples have a right to demand no contamination without representation." The ad said the U.S. has no right to explode nuclear weapons and thereby risk the health of people without their consent. It urged citizens to write Congress on the issue and to contribute money to the organization. The Committee is headed by Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review, and Clarence Pickett, formerly executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee. Its headquarters is at 202 East 44th Street, New York City.

● **SAN DIEGO LOBBYIST** -- Patrick H. McLaughlin, lobbyist for the city of Philadelphia in both Washington and the state capital of Harrisburg, said he has been offered \$20,000 a year plus \$10,000 a year annual expenses to lobby in Washington for the city of San Diego, Calif. Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D) of Philadelphia and City Council President James H. Tate March 4 offered to split the \$30,000 expenses with San Diego and have McLaughlin work in Washington full time for both cities. The offer is subject to approval by the city's six Congressmen.

Lobbyist Registrations

Twelve registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between March 31-April 7.

Registrations are listed by category with employers listed alphabetically: Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military & Veterans and Professional.

Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Air Transport Assn. of America, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- STANLEYGEWIRTZ, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/31/58.

Legislative Interest -- "For the proper advancement of the airline industry."

Expenses -- \$500 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Filed for same group (1954 Almanac p. 679).

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Automobile Assn., 1712 G St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- KERMIT B. RYKKEN, Highway & Legislative Dept., American Automobile Assn., 1712 G St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/2/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation relating to the American motorists, and travel generally."

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Bankers Assn., 12 E. 36th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- GEORGE J. KELLY, 730 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the banking industry."

Compensation -- \$500 yearly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- A. H. Bull Steamship Co., 115 Broad St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- KOMINERS & FORT, law firm, 529 Tower Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of "modification of section 901, Merchant Marine Act, 1936, 46 U.S.C. 1241, and possibly new legislation pertaining to documentation of foreign vessels under U.S. flags."

Previous Registrations -- Marine Transport Lines Inc. (1956 Almanac p. 674).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

Registrant -- WILLIAM F. McKENNA, Ford Motor Co., 1200 Wyatt Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/31/58.

● **EMPLOYERS** -- League of New York Theatres Inc. and National Assn. of the Legitimate Theatre Inc., 137 W. 48th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- RALPH E. BECKER, lawyer, firm of Brookhart, Becker & Dorsey, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/31/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the excise tax or admissions to the legitimate theatre, any legislative tax averaging proposals and voluntary pension plan legislation."

Previous Registrations -- Registered for League of New York Theatres Inc. (1953 Almanac p. 685, 1956 Almanac p. 674, 1957 Almanac p. 748); National Assn. of the Legitimate Theatre Inc. (1954 Almanac p. 685, 1956 Almanac p. 675); National Trade Council (1954 Almanac p. 689); National Assn. of Concert Managers (1956

Almanac p. 675, 1957 Almanac p. 750); American National Theatre & Academy (1956 Almanac p. 668, 1957 Almanac p. 741).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Scandinavian Fur Farm Organizations (no address given).

1. Registrant -- SHARP & BOGAN, law firm, 1108 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/2/58.

Legislative Interest -- HR 9306, a bill to regulate the foreign commerce of the U.S. by establishing quantitative restrictions on the importation of mink pelts.

Compensation -- \$3,500 yearly.

Expenses -- \$1,500 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Elof Hansson Inc., Johanson, Wales and Sparre, Inc., Tretext Corp., W.R. Grace & Co. (1955 Almanac p. 688); Imported Hardwood Plywood Assn. Inc., Plywood Group, National Council of American Importers, American Assn. of Plywood Users (1957 Almanac p. 748).

2. Registrant -- JAMES R. SHARP, lawyer, firm of Sharp & Bogan, 1108 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/2/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Sharp & Bogan above.

Previous Registrations -- Same as Sharp & Bogan above.

3. Registrant -- WILLIAM J. BARNHARD, lawyer, firm of Sharp & Bogan, 1108 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/2/58.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Sharp & Bogan above.

Previous Registrations -- Gold Star Wives of America Inc. (1954 Almanac p. 705); remainder of Barnhard's registrations are the same as the firm of Sharp & Bogan above.

Foreign Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- S.A. Orci, Geneva, Switzerland.

Registrant -- SURREY, KARASIK, GOULD & EFRON, law firm, 1116 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/3/58.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation dealing with the extension, modification or amendment of PL 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

Previous Registrations -- Comision de Defensa del Azucar y Fomento de la Cana, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic (1955 Almanac p. 701); Ronson Corp. (1957 Almanac p. 754).

Individuals

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- WILLIAM T. DARDEN, P.O. Box 1773, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/31/58.

Legislative Interest -- "For termination or improvement" of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, as amended.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Clayton M. Jones Sr., 307 Monroe St., Jamestown, N.Y.

Registrant -- FORD, LARSON, GREENE & HORAN, law firm, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/2/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of HR 11798, a private bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon the claim of Clayton M. Jones and Aimee Jones under the Federal Tort Claims Act for monetary damage suffered as a result of alleged negligence of the director of the United States Geological Survey.

AGENCY PROBE

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

ACTION -- April 4 released an interim report (H Rept 1602) on its investigation of the Federal Communications Commission. The FCC phase of the inquiry ended April 3 with the testimony of former FCC Commissioner Frieda B. Hennock. She said the three major networks -- American Broadcasting Co., Columbia Broadcasting System and National Broadcasting Co. -- were monopolizing the television industry. She said she was not reappointed to the FCC because she fought the networks. (Weekly Report p. 412)

These were the major conclusions and legislative recommendations in the Subcommittee's report:

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE -- "The questionable propriety of some of this conduct (by members of the Federal Communications Commission) has seriously undermined public confidence in the Federal Communications Commission, thus affecting adversely the administration of law by the commission."

INDUSTRY ENTERTAINMENT -- Entertainment of FCC commissioners by the industry they regulate "does not lend itself to the establishment of a proper relationship between the independent regulatory commissions and those who are subject to regulation by such commissions."

ATTENDING CONVENTIONS -- "The Subcommittee is not at all certain that the benefits to be derived from the wholesale attendance by members of the commission of industry meetings and the participation of individual members in promotional events are commensurate with the time and effort devoted to these affairs." The Subcommittee said listing by some companies of fictitious expenses for entertainment of commissioners was "utterly indefensible."

PER DIEM ALLOWANCE -- Such practices by commissioners as collection of Government expense money for hotel and other bills actually paid for by industry "undermine public confidence and must be avoided." The Subcommittee asked the Comptroller General to clarify whether such practices were legal.

CHANNEL 10 -- Pressures like those brought on FCC members while they were deciding who should get Channel 10 in Miami "cannot be tolerated."

DELAYS -- "The Subcommittee is concerned about the long delays which have many times occurred in rendering final decisions in adjudicatory proceedings and in important rulemaking proceedings." The Subcommittee said it would review the 1934 Communications and 1946 Administrative Procedures Acts with an eye toward suggesting revisions to speed decision making.

FREE TV SETS -- It was "undesirable" for the FCC commissioners to have TV sets and other equipment supplied free by manufacturers. The commission itself should examine into this subject" and by "applying the most stringent standards" come up with a remedy.

The Subcommittee said its hearings have indicated the need for the following changes in the 1934 Communications Act:

CODE OF ETHICS -- Require the FCC to adopt a code of ethics.

HONORARIUMS -- Eliminate the provision permitting FCC commissioners to accept a "reasonable honorarium or compensation" for the "presentation or delivery of publications or papers." Clarify regulations on outside activities of Federal regulatory agency members.

EX PARTE CONTACTS -- "Prohibit anyone (except certain limited classes of commission personnel) from making ex parte contacts with members of the commission or members of the commission staff with respect to cases of adjudication which have been designated for hearing; and require disclosure in the public record, and notice to parties, of any ex parte communication which is not authorized by law." (A Senator confidentially asking an FCC commissioner to help a constituent applying for a TV license would be an ex parte contact.)

REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONERS -- "Provide that the President may remove any member of the commission for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause." The Act contains no provisions about removal.

Committee Briefs

GOVERNMENT SECRECY

Attorney General William P. Rogers April 7 said he would not testify before the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee when it resumed hearings April 16 on S 921, a bill to bar withholding of information from the public. Rogers March 25 had been asked by Subcommittee Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) to amplify earlier testimony. (Weekly Report p. 381)

SCHOOL AID

The House Education and Labor Special and General Education Subcommittees, sitting jointly, April 3 concluded hearings on bills to bolster education (HR 10278, 10381 and others) and announced that statements for the record would be received until April 15. (Weekly Report p. 381)

Clarence Mitchell, NAACP, April 2 said "firm anti-segregation safeguards" should be included in proposed legislation. John C. Lynn, American Farm Bureau Federation, said the group opposes Federal aid to education. Dael DeWolfe, American Assn. for the Advancement of Science, said his group favors the idea of Federal aid to science. Rep. E. C. Gathings (D Ark.) April 3 urged enactment of his own bill (HR 10908).

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

Rep. Jack Westland (R Wash.) March 28 was appointed to the House Government Operations Committee.

Rep. Robert A. Everett (D Tenn.) April 3 was appointed to the House Administration Committee.

DEFENSE REORGANIZATION

Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) April 3 said President Eisenhower's proposal to give the Secretary of Defense control over all defense funds would "practically abolish the services" and would mean "surrender" of "one of the few assets remaining to Congress" -- power to assign funds to individual services. Bridges' remarks came during a one-day Senate Armed Services Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee hearing which was originally called to discuss missile planning but which dealt also with the President's defense reorganization proposals made public earlier the same day. (Weekly Report p. 412, 460)

Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy said the plan did not intend abolition of the Marine Corps or Navy air arm. He said the Secretary of Defense could notify Congress of any change in fund assignments.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) said the defense reorganization plan "won't work" because authority would remain divided among the services. He said the plan might be intended to divert attention from deficiencies in Administration defense policies. McElroy said the proposals were not a "diversionary attack" and that their purpose was to "streamline" the nuclear missile command.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE LEGISLATION

Several major bills involving Federal employees -- their salaries, pensions and union rights -- are pending in various stages in Congress. Following is a report on the status of these measures:

Only one bill (HR 5836) has received floor action in both chambers. HR 5836, passed by the House Aug. 13, 1957 as a postal rate bill, was amended and passed by the Senate Feb. 28, 1958 to include postal salary increases averaging 7.5 percent and annual cost-of-living bonuses of \$80-\$240 for workers in grades 1-7. (1957 Almanac p. 685; 1958 Weekly Report p. 296)

Meanwhile, the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee April 1 approved a bill (S 3400) that would provide cost-of-living adjustments for postal grades 6-18 comparable with those contained in HR 5836 for the lower grades and would raise top Post Office salaries in grades 18-20. S 3400 is to be offered as an amendment to S 27, the Senate's original postal pay raise bill, which contains provisions identical to the postal pay provisions in the Senate version of HR 5836. If Senate-House conferees fail to agree on HR 5836, then S 27, pending on the Senate calendar since 1957, can be called up for consideration. (Weekly Report p. 380)

In addition, the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee March 4 reported a possible alternative bill (HR 9645 -- H Rept 1451) to raise postal salaries approximately 15 percent, retroactive to Aug. 25, 1957. (Weekly Report p. 258)

The Senate Feb. 28 passed a bill (S 734) that would provide an average 7.6 percent pay increase for Federal classified, legislative and judicial employees, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1958. The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee March 4 reported a bill (HR 9999 -- H Rept 1452) to provide an 11 percent increase in the salaries of classified employees retroactive to Aug. 25, 1958. (Weekly Report p. 297)

President Eisenhower in 1957 pocket vetoed bills (HR 2474, 2462) providing a 12.5 percent pay increase for postal workers and an 11 percent raise for classified workers, respectively. (1957 Almanac p. 632, 634).

A bill (HR 4640) to permit Federal workers to withdraw their voluntary contributions paid into the Civil Service Retirement Fund was passed by the House in 1957. The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee April 1, 1958 reported HR 4640 (S Rept 1433). The House-passed version was amended by the Senate committee to include increases in retirement annuities and other retirement benefits to Members of Congress and congressional employees.

S 2127, approved April 1 by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, would increase the costs and benefits of Government workers' life insurance policies.

The Senate Feb. 4, 1957, by voice vote, passed a bill (S 607) to give an annuity of \$25,000 and other benefits to each former President or a \$10,000 annuity to his widow. The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee Subcommittee on Civil Service set April 17 for consideration of the bill.

Hearings on a bill (HR 6) to grant Government recognition to Federal employee unions were concluded March 28 by the House Civil Service Subcommittee. (Weekly Report p. 342)

SUPREME COURT POWERS

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) of the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee April 6 released a 12-page memorandum calling proposals of Sens. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) and John Marshall Butler (R Md.) to strip the Supreme Court of appellate jurisdiction in security cases or to reverse recent court decisions "hodge-podge" legislation motivated by a "kill the umpire" philosophy. Hennings said he would attempt to defeat the proposals at the next Committee meeting, probably April 21. (Weekly Report p. 319)

Hennings' memorandum came five days after Attorney General William P. Rogers on April 1 said he opposed both the Jenner Supreme Court bill (S 2646) and amendments to it offered March 24 by Butler in committee. Rogers also called "unwise" a proposal of Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) to make every Federal judicial nominee swear before confirmation that he would not seek to change the meaning of the Constitution or laws.

The Jenner bill (S 2646) would prohibit the Supreme Court from reviewing cases involving: jurisdiction of Congressional committees and contempt of Congress convictions; Federal security regulations; state subversive activity laws; school board anti-subversive regulations; state bar admission regulations.

The Butler amendments would not strip the Court of appellate jurisdiction but would reverse the effects of four decisions by providing, retroactively: that passage of a Federal law shall not bar state legislation in the same field unless Congress so specified (Nelson case); that the summary dismissal procedures of the Federal Security Program shall apply to all Federal jobs, not just "sensitive" positions (Cole case); that Congressional bodies shall have plenary powers to determine whether questions put to witnesses are germane to a legitimate legislative purpose (Watkins case); that recruiting members into a group aiming to overthrow the Government constitutes "organizing" that group, no matter when the recruitment is done and that teaching and advocacy of violent overthrow is a crime under the Smith Act whether or not such activity is designed to stimulate action or is merely abstract discussion (Yates case). (1957 Weekly Report p. 807)

ALCORN ON KENNEDY

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn April 7 criticized the record of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and said he believed Kennedy could be defeated in the 1958 Senate race.

"Since the Presidential bug first bit the junior Senator," Alcorn said, "he has undergone some amazing changes. He has flip-flopped completely on some issues, while on others he has compromised."

Alcorn cited four examples to back his charge:

- **Farm Price Supports** -- "During the first five years of the Eisenhower Administration, Kennedy supported the major legislative recommendations of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. He voted for flexible farm price supports... (Roll Call 3, 1954 Almanac p. 142; Roll Call 12, 1956 Almanac p. 153) His stand was consistent... with the best interests of the farmers of Massachusetts and the Nation.

"Last month, however, the Senator did a quick about-face on this issue. Someone apparently sold him on the belief... it would be smart politics for a Presidential aspirant to favor a return to the very type of fixed, rigid price supports which got agriculture into its current problems. When the test vote came... to freeze farm price supports... Senator Kennedy was recorded for the measure." (Roll Call 24, Weekly Report p. 370)

- **Civil Rights** -- "On the civil rights bill in 1957, you will recall that he (Kennedy) and other self-styled 'liberal' Democrats joined with their southern colleagues to send the House-approved civil rights bill to its traditional death in Sen. James Eastland's Judiciary Committee.... (Roll Call 57, 1957 Almanac p. 302) Senator Kennedy, with his faltering convictions on civil rights, may have assured some possible southern delegates to the 1960 Democratic National Convention that he is 'safe' on this issue. He is also highly vulnerable on it right here in Massachusetts and throughout most of the Nation."

- **Algeria** -- "Kennedy's brashness led him last July to endanger needlessly our good relations with France.... The Senator delivered a vicious attack on French policy. (1957 Weekly Report p. 802) The net effect of his irresponsible outburst was to put Kennedy in headlines throughout the world, to engender ill will toward the United States and to torpedo the efforts of our State Department to seek a solution."

- **Labor** -- "The Democrats who control the committees of Congress -- and this includes Senator Kennedy -- have dragged their feet on bringing" Administration labor legislation proposals to a vote. (Weekly Report p. 409)

GOP VS. ADA

The Senate Republican Policy Committee April 7 released a staff study which said Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) is "a group of left-wing Democrats who hope, as either the senior or junior partner of a labor alliance, to capture the Democratic party and bring about a system which would amount to national socialism in America."

The study said ADA was formed because "so many who called themselves 'liberals' in the heyday of the New Deal had, wittingly or unwittingly, found themselves in the same corner with the Communists and fellow traveling coterie in advancing their pet policies, a sort of purification rite became necessary."

It identified former President Harry S. Truman as "the chief mouthpiece of the collectivists." It called him "the Pendergast politician from Kansas City and Independence" and said he "inherited an administration, the policies of which had been strongly affected by Communists and fellow travelers."

Robert R. Nathan, chairman of ADA, said, "It's a shame the Republican Policy Committee staff cannot devote its time to doing something about the 5.5 million unemployed and our precarious international position, instead of dredging up the same old tired and discredited smears which the right wing of the GOP uses in default of any positive or constructive program."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), former ADA chairman, called the GOP study "a piece of plain, old-fashioned Republican demagoguery."

NEW COUNCIL MEMBER

Colorado Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols (D) March 7 was appointed to the Democratic Advisory Council.

State Roundup

KANSAS -- Ex-Gov. Fred Hall (R), 41, April 7 resigned from the Kansas Supreme Court and announced he would seek the Republican gubernatorial nomination in 1958. Hall was elected governor in 1954, defeating the present governor, Democrat George Docking. He lost his bid for renomination in 1956 after a stormy first term, highlighted by his veto of a right-to-work bill. He resigned as governor 11 days before the end of his term to accept the court appointment. Other candidates for the GOP gubernatorial nomination are Clyde Reed Jr., a publisher, and Walter Cherry, businessman and farmer.

NEW YORK -- Sen. Irving M. Ives (R) April 9 said he would run for reelection "if I'm up to it." He said he would have a physical checkup before he made his final decision and added: "I'll be darned if I'll do it if I'm not in condition."

TEXAS -- Ex-Sen. William A. Blakley (D), 59, of Dallas April 8 announced he would be a candidate for the 1958 Senate nomination. Blakley, a multimillionaire attorney, was appointed to the Senate in January 1957 by Gov. Allan Shivers to replace Sen. Price Daniel (D), the governor-elect. Blakley did not enter the April 1957 special election, when Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D) was chosen to complete Daniel's term. Yarborough has not yet announced whether he will seek reelection this year or try for the governorship.

NEW JERSEY PRIMARY ATTRACTS NATIONAL INTEREST

The April 15 New Jersey primary offers the first major political contest of the year. Here is a report on the situation, based on a survey taken in New Jersey by CQ reporters:

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL PRIMARY -- The lineup in the Democratic Senatorial primary:

John J. Grogan, 44, mayor of Hoboken and president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (AFL-CIO). Grogan is backed by the forces of John V. Kenny in Hudson County, where more than one-third of the total vote is expected to be cast. He also has statewide support from the AFL and some CIO unions.

Ex-Rep. Harrison A. (Pete) Williams, 38, of Plainfield. A lawyer, he became the first Democrat ever to represent the 6th District when he won a special election in 1953. He was reelected in 1954 but lost in the Eisenhower landslide of 1956. He is the personal choice of Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) and has the nominal backing of every Democratic county organization except Hudson's.

Joseph E. McLean, 42, of Princeton, a former professor and now commissioner of conservation and economic development. McLean shocked Meyner, his long-time ally, by staying in the race after Meyner designated Williams as his choice. McLean has the backing of the Victory Ticket, the anti-Kenny Democratic organization in Hudson County.

The race has national interest because of its possible influence on Meyner's chances for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination. Meyner was reluctant to enter the fight personally, backed Williams, he told CQ, only because "we had to decide whether or not to let Hudson County dominate the rest of the state." Now Williams faces a tough race from Grogan, could lose unless McLean cuts heavily into the Grogan vote in Hudson County or there is an unexpectedly big vote in the rest of the state. Said Meyner: "I concluded that Williams was the best candidate we could put forward. That was my judgment. It remains to be seen if the people vindicate my judgment."

If they don't, will it hurt his reputation? "Don't worry about my reputation," Meyner said. "I've been behind the eight ball before. I'm not taking this election as a great personal issue."

REPUBLICAN SENATE PRIMARY -- The lineup in the Republican Senatorial primary:

Bernard M. Shanley, 54, of Bernardsville, who resigned as President Eisenhower's appointments secretary to seek the Senate nomination. Shanley jumped into the race even before Senator H. Alexander Smith (R) announced his retirement, got a big boost when he won the endorsement of Bergen County leaders. Bergen usually turns in the biggest Republican pluralities in the state.

Rep. Robert W. Kean, 64, of Livingston, a 10-term Member of the House. Kean has the backing of his home county of Essex, which rivals Bergen in importance, and he has the endorsement of Senator Smith. The other Senator, Clifford P. Case (R), is remaining publicly neutral.

Robert B. Morris, 43, of Point Pleasant, who resigned as chief counsel of the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee to make this race. Morris has neither the financial nor the organizational backing that his rival can muster, and his appeal is chiefly to conservative Republicans who bitterly opposed Case's election in 1954.

Shanley's backers claim they have the edge in organization support, but Kean's fans believe he may have greater appeal to the individual Republican voter. The race between them is seen as close.

HOUSE CONTESTS -- There are interesting primary contests in four of the 14 New Jersey districts.

1st District -- Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R) is retiring. There are two candidates for each nomination. Alexander Feinberg is the Democratic organization candidate and William T. Cahill has GOP organization backing.

12th District -- Representative Kean retired to seek the GOP Senate nomination. On the Democratic side, there is a contest between Thomas J. Holleran, backed by the Essex County organization of Dennis F. Carey, and Sanford Gallanter, backed by the insurgent Democrats for Good Government group.

13th District -- Incumbent Rep. Alfred D. Sieminski (D) is not backed by either of the rival Hudson County Democratic factions. The Kenny forces are backing Cornelius E. Gallagher, who once was Sieminski's secretary. The Victory Ticket is backing one of its leaders, ex-State Sen. James F. Murray Jr. The fourth candidate is Joseph F. Burke, former national commander of the Disabled American Veterans, backed by the mayor of Bayonne.

14th District -- Incumbent Rep. Vincent J. Dellay (D) is not on the primary ballot, but will run in November as an independent Democrat. He was elected as a Republican in 1956, broke with his own party and joined the Democrats this year. The Kenny forces are backing Dominick V. Daniels for the nomination. Ex-Rep. T. James Tumulty (D 1955-57), beaten by Dellay in 1956, is the Victory Ticket choice. The third candidate, Samuel S. Befumo, is running with the slogan "E Pluribus Unum."

The list of candidates follows:

	Democrats	Republicans
Senate	Harrison A. Williams Jr. Joseph E. McLean John J. Grogan	Bernard M. Shanley Robert B. Morris Robert Winthrop Kean
House Districts		
1	Alexander Feinberg Clarence E. Moullette	Frank Dudley William T. Cahill
2	Joseph G. Hancock	*Milton W. Glenn
3	Thomas F. Guthrie Jr.	*James C. Auchincloss
4	*Frank Thompson Jr.	A. Jerome Moore
5	David S. North	*Peter Frelinghuysen Jr.
6	Jack B. Dunn	*Florence P. Dwyer
7	J. Emmet Cassidy	*William B. Widnall
8	Joseph R. Brumale James Ellison Parker	*Gordon Canfield
9	Daniel W. Allen Edward Clark	*Frank C. Osmers Jr.
10	*Peter W. Rodino Jr.	G. George Addonizio
11	*Hugh J. Addonizio	John P. Langan
12	Sanford Gallanter Thomas J. Holleran	George M. Wallhauser
13	Joseph F. Burke *Alfred D. Sieminski James F. Murray Jr. Cornelius E. Gallagher	Samuel F. Kanis
14	Samuel S. Befumo T. James Tumulty Dominick V. Daniels	Frank A. Musto

*Incumbent

(For past vote percentages, 1957 Almanac p. 180)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON DEFENSE DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's April 3 message to Congress on reorganization of the Defense Department:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Last January I advised the Congress of two overriding tasks in present world conditions -- the ensuring of our safety through strength, and the building of a genuine peace. To these ends I outlined eight major items requiring urgent action. One was defense reorganization. In this message I discuss the administrative and legislative changes that I consider essential to the effective direction of our entire defense establishment. They are not numerous. They are, however, very important. They flow from these principles:

First, separate ground, sea and air warfare is gone forever. If ever again we should be involved in war, we will fight it in all elements, with all services, as one single concentrated effort. Peacetime preparatory and organizational activity must conform to this fact. Strategic and tactical planning must be completely unified, combat forces organized into unified commands, each equipped with the most efficient weapons systems that science can develop, singly led and prepared to fight as one, regardless of service. The accomplishment of this result is the basic function of the Secretary of Defense, advised and assisted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and operating under the supervision of the Commander in Chief. Additionally, Secretary of Defense authority, especially in respect to the development of new weapons, must be clear and direct, and flexible in the management of funds. Prompt decisions and elimination of wasteful activity must be primary goals. These principles I commend to the Congress. In conformity to them I have formulated and urgently recommend certain changes in our defense establishment. Clearly we should preserve the traditional form and pattern of the services but should regroup and redefine certain service responsibilities. From this will flow the following significant results:

Strategic planning will be unified.

Our fighting forces will be formed into unified commands effectively organized for the attainment of national objectives.

Military command channels will be streamlined.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff will be provided professional military assistance required for efficient strategic planning and operational control.

The control and supervision of the Secretary of Defense over military research and development will be strengthened.

The Secretary of Defense will be granted needed flexibility in the management of defense funds.

The Secretary of Defense and Joint Chiefs of Staff will be given a direct voice in the appointment, assignment and removal of officers in the top two military ranks.

The authority of the Secretary of Defense will be clarified to enable him to function as a fully effective agent of the President as Commander in Chief.

The over-all efficiency of the Defense Department will be increased.

The tendency toward service rivalry and controversy, which has so deeply troubled the American people, will be sharply reduced.

In the following remarks I set forth the background and details of these legislative and administrative proposals.

In recent years a revolution has been taking place in the techniques of war. Entirely new weapons have emerged. They transcend all we have before known in destructive power, in range, in swiftness of delivery. Thermo-nuclear weapons, missiles, new aircraft of great speed and range, atomic ground weapons, nuclear submarines have changed the whole scale and tempo of military destructiveness. Warning times are vanishing. There can be little confidence that we would surely know of an attack before it is launched. Speeds of flight are already such as to make timely reaction difficult and interception uncertain. The need to maintain

an effective deterrent to war becomes ever more critical. In this situation, we must find more efficient and economical means of developing new devices and fitting them into our defense establishment. We must so revise this establishment as not only to improve our own use of such devices; additionally we must be able to counter their use against us. The products of modern technology are not, in many cases, readily adaptable to traditional service patterns or existing provisions of law. Thus there has tended to be confusion and controversy over the introduction of new weapons into our armed forces and over the current applicability of long-established service roles and missions.

Moreover, the new weapons and other defense undertakings are so costly as to heavily burden our entire economy. We must achieve the utmost military efficiency in order to generate maximum power from the resources we have available. Confronted by such urgent needs, we cannot allow differing service viewpoints to determine the character of our defenses -- either as to operational planning and control, or as to the development, production and use of newer weapons. To sanction administrative confusion and inter-service debate is, in these times, to court disaster. I cannot overemphasize my conviction that our country's security requirements must not be subordinated to outmoded or single-service concepts of war.

I

An understanding of the course over which we have come to the present will help determine the path we should follow now and in the future. When our Republic was founded, we had a simple solution to the problem of military organization -- at first, only a War Department, then soon thereafter, a Department of the Navy. The Navy's mission was war at sea. The War Department's mission was war on land. For a century and a half this two-department organization was well suited to our needs. Recently, however, the airplane has added a third dimension to the arts of war. At first the airplane was integrated into the traditional two-department organization, and there it remained until World War II.

Right after Pearl Harbor we adjusted our organization to accord a fuller role to rapidly growing air power. Within the War Department, the Army Air Forces were placed on equal footing with ground and service forces. In the Navy, task forces built around naval aviation became the heart of the fleet. The Commanding General of the Army Air Forces became a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff with the Army Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations. Immediately after the war, efforts began to build a defense organization based upon the lessons of World War II. A basic theme was to provide an adequate organizational framework for airpower armed with the awesome destructive force of atomic weapons. There emerged three co-equal executive departments -- Army, Navy and Air Force. But World War II experience had proved that no longer could warfare be effectively waged under separate Army, Navy and Air Force doctrines. So, over all our forces the Congress established a Secretary of Defense. This reorganization in 1947 was marked by lengthy debate and eventual compromise. In that battle the lessons were lost, tradition won. The three service departments were but loosely joined. The entire structure, called the National Military Establishment, was little more than a weak confederation of sovereign military units. Few powers were vested in the new Secretary of Defense. All others were reserved to three separated executive departments.

Events soon showed that this loose aggregation was unmanageable. In 1949, the National Military Establishment was replaced by an executive Department of Defense. The authority of the Secretary of Defense over his Department was made specific. He was vested with the power of decision in the operation of several inter-service boards in his office. A Chairman was provided to preside over the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Departments of Army, Navy and Air Force were converted from independent executive departments

to subordinate military departments. They became represented in the President's Cabinet and the National Security Council by the Secretary of Defense alone. Other changes with similar effect were made. The unifying process moved forward again in 1953. The Secretary of Defense was given staff facilities better adapted to his heavy responsibilities. Certain boards and agencies were abolished and their duties transferred to him. Additional Assistant Secretaries of Defense were provided. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was authorized to manage the Joint Staff for the Joint Chiefs.

These various steps toward more effective coordination of our armed forces under one civilian head have been necessary, sound and in the direction pointed by the lessons of modern warfare. Each such step, however, has prompted opponents to predict dire results. There have been allegations that our free institutions would be threatened by the influence of a military leader serving as the principal military adviser to the Defense Secretary and the Commander in Chief. There have been forecasts that one or more of the services would be abolished. As a result, the Secretary of Defense has never been freed of excessive statutory restraints. As a result of well meaning attempts to protect traditional concepts and prerogatives, we have impaired civilian authority and denied ourselves a fully effective defense. We must cling no longer to statutory barriers that weaken executive action and civilian authority. We must free ourselves of emotional attachments to service systems of an era that is no more. I therefore propose, for America's safety, that we now modernize our defense establishment and make it efficient enough and flexible enough to enable it to meet the fateful challenge of continuing revolutionary change.

II

I know well, from years of military life, the constant concern of service leaders for the adequacy of their respective programs, each of which is intended to strengthen the Nation's defense. I understand quite as well the necessity for these leaders to present honestly and forcefully to their superiors their views regarding the place of their programs in the over-all national effort. But service responsibilities and activities must always be only the branches, not the central trunk of the national security tree. The present organization fails to apply this truth. While at times human failure and misdirected zeal have been responsible for duplications, inefficiencies and publicized disputes, the truth is that most of the service rivalries that have troubled us in recent years have been made inevitable by the laws that govern our defense organization. Parenthetically, I may observe that these rivalries, so common in the National Capital, are almost unknown in the field. Here in Washington they usually find expression in the services' Congressional and press activities which become particularly conspicuous in struggles over new weapons, funds and publicity. It is just such rivalries, I am convinced, that America wants stopped.

Coming now to specific organizational changes, I want first to emphasize the vital necessity of complete unity in our strategic planning and basic operational direction. It is therefore mandatory that the initiative for this planning and direction rest not with the separate services but directly with the Secretary of Defense and his operational advisers, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, assisted by such staff organization as they deem necessary.

No military task is of greater importance than the development of strategic plans which relate our revolutionary new weapons and force deployments to national security objectives. Genuine unity is indispensable at this starting point. No amount of subsequent coordination can eliminate duplication or doctrinal conflicts which are intruded into the first shaping of military programs. This unified effort is essential not only for long-range planning and decision which fix the pattern of our future forces and form the foundation of our major military programs, but also for effective command over military operations. The need for greater unity today is most acute at two points -- in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and in the major operational commands responsible for actual combat in the event of war. Now as to the specifics of the revisions that I deem essential:

● 1. We must organize our fighting forces into operational commands that are truly unified, each assigned a mission in full accord with our over-all military objectives. This lesson, taught by World War II, I learned from firsthand experience. With rare exceptions, as I stated before, there can no longer be separate ground, sea or

air battles. Our unified commands (by which term I also include the joint and specified commands which exist today) are the cutting edge of our military machine -- the units which would do the fighting. Our entire defense organization exists to make them effective.

I intend that, subject only to exceptions personally approved by the Commander in Chief, all of our operational forces be organized into truly unified commands. Such commands will be established at my direction. They will be in the Department of Defense but separate from the military departments. Their missions and force levels will conform to national objectives. I expect these truly unified commands to go far toward realigning our operational plans, weapons systems and force levels in such fashion as to provide maximum security at minimum cost. Because I have often seen the evils of diluted command, I emphasize that each unified commander must have unquestioned authority over all units of his command. Forces must be assigned to the command and be removed only by central direction -- by the Secretary of Defense or the Commander in Chief -- and not by orders of individual military departments.

Commands of this kind we do not have today. To the extent that we are unable so to organize them under present law, to that extent we cannot fully marshal our armed strength. We must recognize that by law our military organization still reflects the traditional concepts of separate forces for land, sea and air operations, despite a Congressional assertion in the same law favoring "their integration into an efficient team of land, naval and air forces...." This separation is clearly incompatible with unified commands whose missions and weapons systems go far beyond concepts and traditions of individual services. Today a unified command is made up of component commands from each military department, each under a commander of that department. The commander's authority over these component commands is short of the full command required for maximum efficiency. In fact, it is prescribed that some of his command powers shall take effect only in time of emergency.

I recommend, therefore, that present law, including certain restrictions relating to combatant functions, be so amended as to remove any possible obstacles to the full unity of our commands and the full command over them by unified commanders. This recommendation most emphatically does not contemplate repeal of laws prescribing the composition of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Air Force. I have neither the intent nor the desire to merge or abolish the traditional services. This recommendation would have no such effect. But I cannot too strongly urge that our operational commands be made truly unified, efficient military instruments. Congressional cooperation is necessary to achieve that goal.

COMMAND CHANNELS

● 2. We must clear command channels so that orders will proceed directly to unified commands from the Commander in Chief and Secretary of Defense. The number of headquarters between the Commander in Chief and the commander of each unified command must be kept at the very minimum. Every additional level courts delay, confusion of authority and diffusion of responsibility. When military responsibility is unclear, civilian control is uncertain.

Under existing practice the chain of command is diverted through the secretaries and service chiefs of the military departments. The department with major responsibility for a unified command is designated by the Secretary of Defense as "executive agent" for that command. The department's secretary functions through his chief of military service. So today the channel of military command and direction runs from the Commander in Chief to the Secretary of Defense, then to the secretary of an executive agent department, then to a chief of service, and then, finally, to the unified commander. In time of emergency, the secretary of the executive agent department delegates to his service chief his authority over the strategic direction and conduct of combat operations. Thus, ultimately the chief of an individual service issues, in the name of the Secretary of Defense, orders to a unified commander.

The role of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in this process is to furnish professional advice and staff assistance to the Secretary of Defense. I consider this chain of command cumbersome and unreliable in time of peace and not usable in time of war. Clearly, secretaries of military departments and chiefs of individual services should not direct unified operations and therefore should be

removed from the command channel. Accordingly, I have directed the Secretary of Defense to discontinue the use of military departments as executive agents for unified commands. To facilitate this effort I ask Congressional cooperation. I request repeal of any statutory provisions which prescribe that the Air Force Chief of Staff shall command major units of the Air Force and that the Chief of Naval Operations shall command naval operating forces.

● 3. We must strengthen the military staff in the Office of the Secretary of Defense in order to provide the Commander in Chief and the Secretary of Defense with the professional assistance they need for strategic planning and for operational direction of the unified commands. For these purposes, several improvements are needed in the duties and organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

I consider the Joint Chiefs of Staff concept essentially sound, and I therefore believe that the Joint Chiefs of Staff should continue to be constituted as currently provided in law. However, in keeping with the shift I have directed in operational channels, the Joint Chiefs of Staff will in the future serve as staff assisting the Secretary of Defense in his exercise of direction over unified commands. Orders issued to the commands by the Joint Chiefs of Staff will be under the authority and in the name of the Secretary of Defense. I think it important to have it clearly understood that the Joint Chiefs of Staff act only under the authority and in the name of the Secretary of Defense. I am, therefore, issuing instructions that their function is to advise and assist the Secretary of Defense in respect to their duties and not to perform any of their duties independently of the Secretary's direction.

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

Under present law, the Joint Chiefs of Staff are provided a Joint Staff of not to exceed 210 officers. It functions under a director selected by the Joint Chiefs of Staff with the approval of the Secretary of Defense. The Joint Chiefs of Staff assign duties to the Joint Staff which is managed for them by their Chairman. This staff is subdivided into a number of groups, each with equal representation of officers from the three military departments. In addition, there is a committee system whereby officers, representing each of the military departments, act on documents prepared by the staff groups before they are forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. These laborious processes exist because each military department feels obliged to judge independently each work product of the Joint Staff. Had I allowed my inter-service and inter-allied staff to be similarly organized in the theaters I commanded during World War II, the delays and resulting indecisiveness would have been unacceptable to my superiors.

With the operational channel now running from the Commander in Chief and Secretary of Defense directly to unified commanders rather than through the military departments, the Joint Staff must be further unified and strengthened in order to provide the operational and planning assistance heretofore largely furnished by staffs of the military departments. Accordingly, I have directed the Secretary of Defense to discontinue the Joint Staff committee system and to strengthen the Joint Staff by adding an integrated operations division. I ask the Congress to assist in this effort by raising or removing the statutory limit on the size of the Joint Staff. By authorizing the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to assign duties to the Joint Staff and, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to appoint its director, the Congress will also be helpful in increasing the efficiency of this important staff group.

I have long been aware that the Joint Chiefs' burdens are so heavy that they find it very difficult to spend adequate time on their duties as members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This situation is produced by their having the dual responsibilities of chiefs of the military services and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The problem is not new but has not yielded to past efforts to solve it. We need to solve it now, especially in view of the new strategic planning and operational burdens I have previously mentioned. I therefore propose that present law be changed to make it clear that each chief of a military service may delegate major portions of his service responsibilities to his vice chief. Once this change is made, the Secretary of Defense will require the chiefs to use their power of delegation to enable them to make their Joint Chiefs of Staff duties their principal duties. I have one additional proposal respecting the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It is needed to correct misunderstanding of their procedures. Present law provides that the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall have no vote. The

fact is, neither do the other members, because they do not act by voting. I think it is wrong so to single out the Chairman. This provision should be repealed.

● 4. We must continue the three military departments as agencies within the Department of Defense to administer a wide range of functions. Under the new command procedures I have described, the secretaries of the military departments will be relieved of direct responsibility for military operations. Thus they will be better able to assist the Secretary of Defense in managing the vast administrative, training and logistics functions of the Defense Department. The military departments will remain permanent agencies within the Department of Defense, and their secretaries will continue to report to and be directly responsible to the Secretary of Defense. I am convinced that these secretaries should concern themselves with such vital tasks as bringing greater economy and efficiency to activities which support operational commands rather than with military operations themselves.

The responsibilities of these secretaries -- each heading a department much larger than any executive department except the Department of Defense itself -- are heavy indeed. In my judgment each of these secretaries will continue to need the assistance of an under secretary and not less than two assistant secretaries. It should be possible, however, to eliminate at least one and perhaps two of the four assistant secretaries now authorized for each military department. The duties of these assistant secretaries should be left to the determination of each service secretary rather than fixed by law.

● 5. We must reorganize the research and development functions of the Department in order to make the best use of our scientific and technological resources. Our weapons systems five to ten years hence will be the outgrowth of research and development which we conduct today. Unavoidably, we are engaged in a race with potential enemies for new, more powerful military devices being developed by science and technology. In so critical a contest we must carefully balance our scientific resources between military and civilian needs. I consider it particularly important, therefore, that we improve the Defense Department's organization for military research. Later in this message I will recommend measures to strengthen the authority of the Secretary of Defense to administer other functions of his department. Referring at this point only to research and development, I consider it essential that the Secretary's control over organization and funds be made complete and unchallengeable. Only if this is done can he assure the most effective use of the research and development resources of his department.

SERVICE COMPETITION

The Secretary must have full authority to prevent unwise service competition in this critical area. He needs authority to centralize, to the extent he deems necessary, selected research and development projects under his direct control in organizations that may be outside the military departments and to continue other activities within the military departments. I anticipate that most research activities already under way would continue within the military departments. Such new undertakings as require central direction can be centralized with far less difficulty than projects already assigned to military departments.

To give the Secretary of Defense the caliber of assistance he requires in the research area, I recommend that the new position of Director of Defense Research and Engineering be established in place of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. I believe his salary should be equal to that of the secretaries of the military departments. He should rank immediately after the service secretaries and above the defense assistant secretaries. As the principal assistant to the Secretary of Defense for research and development, he should be known nationally as a leader in science and technology. I expect his staff, civilian and military, also to be highly qualified in science and technology. This official will have three principal functions: first, to be the principal adviser to the Secretary of Defense on scientific and technical matters; second, to supervise all research and engineering activities in the Department of Defense, including those of the Advanced Research Projects Agency and of the Office of the Director of Guided Missiles; and, third, to direct research and engineering activities that require centralized management. Further, it will be his responsibility to plan research and development to meet the requirements of our national military objectives

instead of the more limited requirements of each of the military services. It is of transcendent importance that each of our principal military objectives has strong and clearly focussed scientific and technical support.

With the approval of the Secretary of Defense, this official will eliminate unpromising or unnecessarily duplicative programs and release promising ones for development or production. An especially important duty will be to analyze the technical programs of the military departments to make sure that an integrated research and development program exists to cover the needs of each of the operational commands. It will be his responsibility to initiate projects to see that such gaps as may exist are filled. In addition, the director will review assignments by the military departments to technical branches, bureaus and laboratories to assure that the research and engineering activities of the Defense Department are efficiently managed and properly coordinated. I would charge the director, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, with seeing that unnecessary delays in the decision-making process are eliminated, that lead times are shortened, and that a steady flow of funds to approved programs is assured. Only under this kind of expert, single direction can the entire research and engineering effort be substantially improved. In these various ways, he should help stop the service rivalries and self-serving publicity in this area.

SECRETARY'S AUTHORITY

• 6. We must remove all doubts as to the full authority of the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of Defense is accountable to the President and the Congress for efficient direction of the largest single activity in our Nation. We look to him for sound management of programs amounting to well over \$40 billion a year -- programs that gravely concern the survival of our country. Yet, his authority has been circumscribed and hedged about in a number of ways which not only make the burdens of his office far heavier than they need to be, but also work against the efficient and effective direction of national security activities which all Americans -- and especially the Congress -- rightly expect. The following areas in the defense establishment are especially in need of attention.

- (1) Appropriated funds;
- (2) The organization and distribution of functions;
- (3) Legislative liaison and public affairs activities; and
- (4) Military personnel.

I regard it as fundamental that the Secretary, as civilian head of the Department should have greater flexibility in money matters, both among and within the military departments. I have already commented on the desirability of this authority in respect to research and development. It is desirable in other areas as well. Firmly exercised, it will go far toward stopping the services from vying with each other for Congressional and public favor. Today most of our defense funds are appropriated not to the Secretary of Defense but rather to the military departments. The Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller of the Department of Defense may place certain limitations on the use of funds by the military departments. Yet they do not have sufficient directive authority over such expenditures. This method of providing defense funds has worked against the unity of the Department of Defense as an executive department of the Government. I strongly urge that in the future the Congress make appropriations for this Department in such fashion as to provide the Secretary of Defense adequate authority and flexibility to discharge his heavy responsibilities. This need is particularly acute in respect to his powers of strategic planning and operational direction. I have accordingly directed, in consonance with existing statutory provisions, that the Department's budget estimates for the 1960 fiscal year and thereafter be prepared and presented in a form to accomplish these ends.

In addition to greater authority and flexibility in the administration of defense funds, the Secretary of Defense needs greater control over the distribution of functions in his Department. His authority must be freed of legal restrictions derived from pre-missile, pre-nuclear concepts of warfare. Various provisions of this kind becloud his authority. Let us no longer give legal support to efforts to weaken the authority of the Secretary. On this point the law itself invites controversy. On the one hand, the National Security Act gives the Secretary of Defense "direction, authority and control" over his entire Department. Yet the same law provides that the military departments are to be "separately

administered" by their respective secretaries. This is not merely inconsistent and confusing. It is a hindrance to efficient administration. I do not question the necessity for continuing the military departments. There is clear necessity for the Secretary of Defense to decentralize the administration of the huge defense organization by relying on the military departments to carry on a host of essential functions.

The contradictory concept, however, that three military departments can be at once administered separately, yet directed by one administrator who is supposed to establish "integrated policies and procedures," has encouraged endless, fruitless argument. Such provisions unavoidably abrade the unity of the Defense Department. An example in just one area -- procurement and supply -- is evidence of the kind of damage caused. In this area the "separately administered" concept, as well as the needless confusion over roles and missions, impede such techniques for increased efficiency and economy as the Single Manager Plan, which would provide many of the benefits of a separate service of supply without its possible disrupting effects.

I suggest that we be done with prescribing controversy by law. I recommend eliminating from the National Security Act such provisions as those prescribing separate administration of the military departments and the other needless and injurious restraints on the authority of the Secretary of Defense. I specifically call attention to the need for removing doubts concerning the Secretary's authority to transfer, reassign, abolish or consolidate functions of the Department.

I anticipate that the Secretary of Defense and his Deputy will require, in addition to a Director of Defense Research and Engineering and various special assistants, seven Assistant Secretaries of Defense plus a General Counsel of equivalent rank. I conceive of these assistant secretaries as having full staff functions; that is, they are empowered to give instructions appropriate to carrying out policies approved by the Secretary of Defense, subject at all times to the right of service secretaries to raise contested issues with the Secretary of Defense. This is the usual concept of the powers of principal staff assistants. It is essential to the work of the Assistant Secretaries of Defense.

SERVICE ACTIVITY

I should add here that, with a view to reducing personnel and avoiding unnecessary interference with service activities, the Secretary of Defense will critically review the operating methods of the various staffs in the Office of Secretary of Defense. He will also review the interdepartmental committee structure within the Department in an effort to accelerate the entire decision-making process. Earlier I mentioned that a principal outlet for service rivalries is the public affairs and legislative liaison activity within each of the military departments. For many years I have attached the greatest importance to providing prompt and accurate information to Members of the Congress. I have the same viewpoint in respect to furnishing information to the press and the public. But surely everyone will agree, that personnel charged with such duties should not seek to advance the interest of a particular service at the expense of another, nor should they advance a service cause at the expense of over-all national and defense requirements. Of this I am sure: We do not want defense dollars spent in publicity and influence campaigns in which each service claims superiority over the others and strives for increased appropriations or other Congressional favors.

I have directed the Secretary of Defense to review the numbers as well as the activities of personnel of the various military departments who engage in legislative liaison and public affairs activities in the Washington area. I have requested that he act, without impeding the flow of information to the Congress and the public, to strengthen Defense Department supervision over these activities and to move such of these personnel and activities as necessary into the Office of the Secretary of Defense. I have, in this connection, advised the Secretary of my desire that his principal assistant for legislative liaison be a civilian official. On the recommendation of the Secretary, I shall nominate a person as Assistant Secretary of Defense to perform those duties. An Assistant Secretary of Defense already holds the responsibility for public affairs activities.

Finally, I believe we can strengthen unification by two actions involving military personnel. First, I am instituting a new personnel procedure for top-ranking officers. It is my belief that

before officers are advanced beyond the two-star level, they must have demonstrated, among other qualities, the capacity for dealing objectively -- without extreme service partisanship -- with matters of the broadest significance to our national security. I am, therefore, instituting this new procedure: I will consider officers for nomination to these top ranks only on recommendations of the Secretary of Defense submitted to me after he has received suggestions of the secretaries of the military departments and the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I also will base my assignments of these officers to high command, staff and departmental positions on recommendations of the Secretary of Defense. I will, in reassigning or removing them, follow the same procedure.

I further believe that the Secretary of Defense should be authorized to establish procedures for the transfer of officers between services, with the consent of the individual in each case. This authority is needed primarily in technical fields so that an officer especially qualified to contribute to the success of an activity of a sister service may be afforded an opportunity to do so without interrupting his service career. I would not limit this authority, however, to technical fields.

At my direction the Secretary of Defense will shortly transmit to Congress draft legislation to carry out those items I have discussed which require legislative action. I urge the Congress to consider them promptly and to cooperate fully in making these essential improvements in our defense establishment.

Now in conclusion let us clearly understand that through these various actions we will have moved forward in many important ways.

We will have better prepared our country to meet an emergency which could come with little warning.

We will have improved our military planning.

We will have accelerated decision-making processes.

We will have effectively organized our defense programs in the crucial fields of science and technology.

We will have remedied organizational defects which have encouraged harmful service rivalries.

We will have improved the over-all efficiency and unity of our great defense establishment.

In our country, under the Constitution, effective military defense requires a full partnership of the Congress and the Executive. Thus, acting in accord with our respective duties and our highest tradition, we shall achieve an efficient defense organization capable of safeguarding our freedom and serving us in our quest for an enduring peace.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 3, 1958.

HOUSING STATEMENT

The following statement on administrative actions in the housing field was released by the White House April 4 (Weekly Report p. 366, 427):

Seven actions to facilitate purchases of homes and to stimulate home building have been taken by the Administration. These actions, announced today by the President, are:

1. The Administrator of Veterans Affairs has removed the 2 percent downpayment requirement on VA-guaranteed home loans, effective April 4. Although no downpayment will be required by the VA, veterans will continue to have to pay in cash the expenses of closing the loan. It is still optional for the lender to require a downpayment as a condition of extending a mortgage loan.

2. The Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration has put into effect, beginning April 1, the lower downpayments permitted under the recently approved housing legislation. Under this new FHA regulation, the required 3 percent downpayment on FHA-insured home loans will apply henceforth to the first \$13,500 of value, rather than only to the first \$10,000 of value as has hitherto been the case. This action will reduce by about \$400 the amount of downpayment required, under FHA, on purchases of homes in the middle price ranges.

3. The controls on fees, charges and discounts on mortgages which have been in effect since August 5, 1957 have been eliminated by both the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration. The elimination of discount controls gives effect to that provision of the recent housing legislation which

repealed the requirement for controls imposed by the Housing Act of 1957. This action will permit interest yields on home mortgages to be adjusted more flexibly to market conditions, and will help promote an increased flow of private funds to investment in federally-underwritten home mortgages. Both agencies will, however, continue to limit the fees and charges payable by home buyers.

4. The Veterans Administration announced a change in the maximum permissible interest rate on VA-guaranteed home loans. Acting under the authority granted by the recent housing legislation, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs has announced a maximum permissible interest rate of 4-3/4 percent on VA-guaranteed home loans, effective April 4. It is expected that the 4-3/4 percent rate, along with the elimination of discount controls, will make private funds more readily available for investment in VA-guaranteed home loans and will stimulate activity under the GI program. The 4-3/4 percent interest rate will not apply to loans previously guaranteed or where the Veterans Administration has already issued a commitment to guarantee.

5. The Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration has set the maximum permissible interest rate on FHA-insured military housing mortgages at 4-1/4 percent, effective April 1. It is estimated that the Department of Defense will be able to close contracts at the adjusted interest rate level for about \$250 million of housing for military personnel in the next three months. Contract awards are expected to average around \$80 million a month through the first half of the fiscal year 1959. The projects will be constructed on military bases and will be privately financed to the fullest extent possible. In the event that the announced interest rate of 4-1/4 percent does not suffice to draw adequate private funds to this program, the law permits a further increase to 4 1/2 percent.

6. Administrative regulations have been issued by the Federal National Mortgage Assn. prescribing the terms on which it will execute the authority granted under the recent housing legislation to commit to purchase FHA-insured or VA-guaranteed mortgages on low and moderate-priced homes. Mortgages are not to exceed \$13,500 in individual amount. Under the law, commitments may be given for the purchase at par of VA and FHA mortgages on proposed new construction, subject to the customary fees of the agency. It is the President's belief that private funds should provide for a considerable portion of these mortgages on low cost homes. This can be more readily accomplished if the Congress enacts the recommendation of the Administration for more flexible interest rates and for elimination of par purchase requirements. Should experience indicate an excessive reliance on Government funds, the President has authority to impose reasonable limits on their use.

7. The President has released an additional \$325 million to the Federal National Mortgage Assn. for other special assistance programs. Two-hundred-fifty million dollars will be available for purchase of FHA-insured mortgages in the Urban Renewal Program, \$50 million for purchase of FHA-insured mortgages on dwelling units for occupancy by elderly persons, and \$25 million for the purchase of FHA-insured military housing mortgages.

These actions will be of material assistance in giving the home building industry the impetus necessary to increase substantially the number of housing starts this year. The actions will provide employment for many more workers in the residential construction field. In addition, they will be helpful in increasing employment opportunities in the building materials, household appliance and other related industries.

REPLY TO KHRUSHCHEV

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's letter to Russian Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev concerning the Russian proposal to suspend nuclear tests. (Weekly Report p. 418) The letter was made public April 8:

I have your communication of April 4 repeating, in substance, the already widely publicized statement of the Soviet Government with reference to the suspension of nuclear testing.

It seems peculiar that the Soviet Union, having just concluded a series of tests of unprecedented intensity, should now, in bold headlines, say that it will not test again, but add, in small type, that it may test again if the United States carries out its already long announced and now imminent series of tests. The timing, wording, and manner of the Soviet declaration cannot but raise questions as to its real significance.

The position of the United States on this matter of testing is well-known. For several years we have been seeking a dependable ending to the accumulation of nuclear weapons and a dependable beginning of the steady reduction of existing weapons stockpiles. This was my "Atoms for Peace" proposal, made in 1953 before the United Nations. Surely, the heart of the nuclear problem is not the mere testing of weapons, but the weapons themselves. If weapons are dependably dealt with, then it is natural to suspend their testing. However, the Soviet Union continues to reject the concept of an internationally supervised program to end weapons production and to reduce weapons stocks. Under those circumstances of the Soviets' making, the United States seeks to develop the defensive rather than the offensive capabilities of nuclear power and to learn how to minimize the fissionable fallout. It goes without saying that these experiments, so far as the United States is concerned, are so conducted that they cannot appreciably affect human health.

Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, you recall the joint declaration made by the Government of the United Kingdom and the United States at Bermuda on March 24, 1957. We then declared that we would conduct nuclear tests only in such a manner as would keep world radiation from rising to more than a small fraction of the levels that might be hazardous. We went on to say that we would continue publicly announcing our test series well in advance of their occurrence with information as to their location and general timing.

We further said that we would be willing to register with the United Nations advance notice of our intention to conduct future nuclear tests and to permit limited international observation of such tests if the Soviet Union would do the same. The Soviet Union has never responded to that invitation. Its latest series of tests was conducted behind a cloak of secrecy, so far as the Soviet Union could make it so. Nevertheless, as I recently stated, it is the intention of the United States to invite observation by the United Nations of certain of our forthcoming tests.

Not only did the Soviet Union ignore our Bermuda proposal on testing, but it has persistently rejected the substance of my "Atoms for Peace" proposal. It refuses to agree to an internationally supervised cut-off of the use of new fissionable material for weapons purposes and the reduction of existing weapons stocks by transfers to peaceful purposes. During the five years since I first proposed "Atoms for Peace," the destructive power in our

nuclear arsenals has steadily mounted, and a dependably controlled reduction of that power becomes ever more difficult.

Mr. Chairman, now that you have become head of the Soviet Government, will you not reconsider your government's position and accept my proposal that fissionable materials henceforth be manufactured only for peaceful purposes? If the Soviet Union is as peace-loving as it professes, surely it would want to bring about an internationally supervised diversion of fissionable material from weapons purposes to peace purposes.

If the Soviet Union is unwilling to accept "Atoms for Peace," there are other outstanding proposals by which the Soviet Union can advance the cause of peace. You will recall, Mr. Chairman, my "open skies" proposal made to you and Chairman Bulganin in Geneva in 1955. You will also recall my proposals for the international use of outer space for peaceful purposes emphasized in my recent correspondence with Chairman Bulganin. These proposals await Soviet acceptance.

The United States is also prepared, in advance of agreement upon any one or more of the outstanding "disarmament" propositions, to work with the Soviet Union, and others as appropriate, on the technical problems involved in international controls. We both recognize that international control would be necessary. Indeed, your present letter to me speaks of "the establishment of the necessary international control for the discontinuance of tests." What is "necessary"? The question raises problems of considerable complexity, given the present possibility of conducting some types of tests under some conditions of secrecy.

If there is ever to be an agreed limitation or suspension of testing, and the United States hopes and believes that this will in due course come about as part of a broad disarmament agreement, plans for international control should be in instant readiness. Why should we not at once put our technicians to work to study together and advise as to what specific control measures are necessary if there is to be a dependable and agreed disarmament program?

The United Nations General Assembly has called for technical disarmament studies, in relation both to nuclear and conventional armaments. The United States says "Yes." I urge Mr. Chairman, that the Soviet Union should also say "Yes." Then we can at once begin the preliminaries necessary to larger things.

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S APRIL 9 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's April 9 press conference:

THE PRESIDENT: Please sit down. Good morning. We'll go to questions right away.

TAX CUT

Q. (DAYTON MOORE, United Press): Mr. President, what is your thinking now about a tax cut in light of yesterday's unemployment figures and other current economic conditions?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think you have been informed by the Secretary of the Treasury that he has made an arrangement with the Speaker and with the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and with the Majority Leader in the Senate that there would be no tax cut proposed until after there had been full consultation between those people. I see no figures that bring this thing to a critical point and require a decision at the moment; although I have, as you know, always admitted it's a subject that is under constant study in every conference. For example, only yesterday morning, a long conference on it. But the position is as I expressed it.

COST OF LIVING

Q. (EDWARD T. FOLLIARD, Washington Post): Mr. President, many people find it strange that the cost of living has continued to go up in spite of the recession. Do you find that disturbing, and would you favor a pretty widespread reduction in prices?

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Folliard, I certainly felt exactly the same way that you now feel, and I went into the history of these depressions and I find this isn't -- this is not an unusual phenomenon; that this has been more, you might say the normal than the abnormal. Now, in this case, we have had rises constantly on food

prices and on services -- by services, of course, meaning those things that people, everything they do for you whether it's medical attention or cutting your hair or anything else -- and food prices, and those are the two elements that have -- have kept shoving prices up. Now, there have been a number of price reductions in other fields, but they have not been sufficient to overcome this tendency of the cost of living to go up a fraction except, I think, for one recent month. So I think it is not -- it is not an extraordinary phenomenon in this kind of -- in this part of the business cycle, but it is a thing which you would hope would not be occurring. This gentleman.

EFFECT OF HIGHWAY, HOUSING BILLS

Q. (DAVID P. SENTNER, Hearst Newspapers): Mr. President, would you give us your estimate as to how long it might take before the economy is affected by the appropriations voted for road building and housing?

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Sentner, I really can't give a prediction on those things. I do know that we have tried, as -- to push hard on those things that are already in progress, in the belief that acceleration of the project would be a better way of accelerating employment, getting more people busy, than if, to start new and untried projects. That is the -- I cannot say what, how much that expenditure -- those expenditures will be helping, but they are, of course, considerable. The man right behind.

TAX CUT DECISION

Q. (JOSEPH R. SLEVIN, New York Herald Tribune): Mr. President, do you expect to make a decision on the need for a tax cut this month?

THE PRESIDENT: What's that?

Q. (SLEVIN): Do you expect to make a decision on the need for a tax cut during this month?

THE PRESIDENT: I wouldn't make any statement as to the exact time. I say when the conditions require that a decision one way or the other be made, why -- and of course that could run right along until the end of the session -- but I -- what I do repeat is: I see no need for emergency action now, and that would be the kind of thing you would be suggesting.

Q. (RAY L. SCHERER, N.B.C.): Mr. President, a couple of recent surveys apparently show that there is no great clamor for a tax cut in the land. Does that check with your intelligence?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, in the same way that yours does. I have not had an official or exhaustive poll made of this thing, but my mail shows that, except a number of people come in and they have a particular excise tax, but it is always applying to the particular business in which they are engaged, and that seems to be a favorite point in the correspondence that comes to me. But I notice this: It's that particular tax, and they want to show how we can keep all the others off the books.

DEFENSE REORGANIZATION

Q. (CHARLES W. ROBERTS, Newsweek): Mr. President, sir, speaking of your mail, do you find that the people are supporting your Pentagon plan more than the people, the Congressmen, on Capitol Hill are?

THE PRESIDENT: I haven't been -- let's don't make comparisons because -- (Laughter) -- because we haven't made a poll down there. You know, sometimes there is a lot of vociferous action around that is not necessarily so weighty. But in my own mail I have not seen and taken a sampling or a gauge on that particular mail.

NUCLEAR TEST DETECTION

Q. (CHALMERS M. ROBERTS, Washington Post): Mr. President, Secretary Dulles disclosed to us yesterday some of the recommendations of the Killian group study on how to detect testing or control production if you had an agreement with the Russians. Will you make this study public so that there can be a general understanding of the problem involved here?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it's scarcely a study, Mr. Roberts. I asked a question of scientific people, and I asked them to give me a schematic explanation of the system that they would advocate in its -- functionally and all the rest, all the other ways. Now, when such a thing as that -- comes to me, it naturally doesn't come to my mind right away what parts of this are vitally inside or outside the security realm and which are within it, and so I would have to take a look as to what would be done.

I should think that the methods of detecting and the complete examination which goes on all the time, this is nothing -- there was no cutoff date or anything else. This is just a study that goes all the time. I think that the methods and some of the parts of it could very well be brought out by Mr. Killian just as he did in that introduction to the space -- outer space.

Q. (ROBERTS): Sir, if I may follow that, the Secretary said specifically that the number of stations, inspection stations, which would be necessary in a country had the estimate of that gone out since the studies made by Mr. Stassen when he was here. This would appear to indicate that this problem has become more difficult in terms of negotiation, and that is the reason I was wondering --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as you know --

Q. (ROBERTS): (Continuing) -- if we could see it.

THE PRESIDENT: -- The Secretary of State did point out that both in the letter and in his conference yesterday that one of the things we would like to do is to have a joint study of techniques, how you do this thing, that everybody could believe in. Now, I had not intended to talk anything about any specific, but I don't -- I know that he did say that the number now suggested is larger than one that had been suggested some months back; that is true. But I think for specifics on the thing we will have to wait and see when Dr. Killian comes back, and then we can talk to him about it.

DEFENSE SECRETARY'S ROLE

Q. (ALVIN A. SPIVAK, I.N.S.): Mr. President, there has been some concern in Congress that your defense reorganization plan might make a czar of the Defense Secretary. Are you convinced that your plan contains adequate safeguards against that happening?

THE PRESIDENT: There is always great horror and alarm expressed about any reforms going to do something, whether it

Conference in Brief

President Eisenhower April 9 held his 32nd press conference of his second term, one week after his 31st. (Weekly Report p. 427) The President made these points:

● **TAX REDUCTION** -- He saw "no need for emergency action now." The tax issue "could run right along until the end of the session" before a decision is reached.

● **MILITARY REORGANIZATION** -- Told that some "very powerful men" in Congress opposed his reorganization plan, the President said: "I don't care how strong they are or how numerous they are. Here is something for the United States.... I would get onto the air as often as the television companies would let me on.... I personally believe this thing will go swimmingly once people really understand it."

● **ATOMIC TESTS** -- It would be "perfectly proper" for the U.S. to announce unilaterally a suspension of further tests after the coming Pacific series. First, however, "the scientists would have to tell me...whether they had largely or almost completely found out things they wanted to know."

was the income tax in 1913, which all of us are still kicking about -- (Laughter) -- but right on down. Now, after all, if we are going to talk about czars in this country, let us look at the built-in, the built-in constitutional guards that there are.

For example, there is a Commander in Chief over the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of Defense is certainly not going to be very effective if four Chiefs of Staff are not supporting him very definitely. The Congress is there every day for making the money available or not making the money available, making not the money available.

Then, you have the National Guard in all parts -- all the parts of the United States. You have the Reserves. How could anyone like the Secretary of Defense suddenly accumulate and concentrate in one corner or one spot the power to take over this Government and not have the most terrific reaction in this country that has ever happened? And let's don't forget the spiritual strength and the traditions of America.

The idea of making a czar out of anybody -- usually they have always tried to do it about a military man. Now, they found that wasn't very profitable, because, when they look back over history, they couldn't find a single military history -- military man in modern history, not to say American history, but in modern history, except in certain of the -- largely of the Latin American countries. Hitler and Mussolini were not soldiers; and Bismarck, who was almost a dictator until Wilhelm II came along, he was a civilian. So they gave up that argument, and now they are talking about a civilian czar. I don't see any sense to it at all.

CONGRESSIONAL OPPOSITION

Q. (WILLIAM MCGAFFIN, Chicago Daily News): Mr. President, sir, when you announced your plan for reorganizing the Defense Department, it was said that you were going to stage a real hard fight to get it through Congress.

THE PRESIDENT: That's right.

Q. (MCGAFFIN): Since then, some very powerful men in Congress on both sides of the aisle have announced their opposition to the plan. Could you tell us what you have in mind for getting it through Congress?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't care how strong they are or how numerous they are. Here is something for the United States. Here is something that is necessary. I would get, I would get onto the air as often as the television companies would let me on. I would keep it up until I would have the United States understanding that it is their pocketbook, first of all, more than that, it is their safety, it is their safety. Now, these are two very great compelling reasons in my mind, I don't care just who is against this thing. It just happens I have got a little bit more experience in military organization and the directing of unified forces than anyone else in the active list. Now there are others that possibly are more experienced, but they are no longer in the active scene, and the people -- the things I am trying to get over are the things that the United States needs.

LEASE-PURCHASE

Q. (SARAH MCCLENDON, El Paso Times): Sir, the General Services Administration keeps on letting these contracts for lease-purchase arrangements which are going to cost some money, the

Government a pile of money, in interest rates, and there is a proposal in Congress now to cut off the money for the lease-purchase on the theory that it would be cheaper to build Government buildings with direct appropriations. Couldn't we -- you take some action to stop this lease-purchase contractings so that we can save a lot of money in that way?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't agree with your premise at all, because where you say here is some money and interest. When we borrow money, do you suppose we pay interest? Of course we do. Now, this thing is a -- it is a very difficult thing to do, and the question comes to when you have a great rehabilitation of your Post Office system, would you rather put a great big chunk of Federal money out now and get some more borrowing and more deficit spending, or would you rather let finance -- private financial institutions bring it, and then you tax it. I don't think, I don't think the argument is on one side at all. I will admit it is arguable, but it certainly is not on one side.

U.S. ATOMIC TESTING

Q. (RICHARD L. WILSON, Cowles Publications): When the current or the future series of atomic tests, I think scheduled to take place next month, is completed, after that is completed, would you consider a suspension of atomic testing?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mr. Wilson, I would say this: It would have to be on my -- I mean under current conditions. We are not talking about other changes in conditions, and a series of ifs and ands, except this one: The scientists would have to tell me what they thought it necessary to find out, and whether they had largely or almost completely found out the things they wanted to know. In that case, I should think it would be perfectly proper for us, not as part of an agreement or anything else, but as a unilateral statement of our intentions, because I'm not going to say when someone, we will do a -- we will do this according to someone else's action when we have no ways of finding out for certain that they were both doing it. But I may be mistaken. If we do find out all the necessary things, then I would, of course, consider such a statement.

Q. (WILSON): Is it fair to state that there is a possibility of suspension of tests provided the scientific reports to you are, let's say, satisfactory? I don't know what word to use in that connection.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Well, certainly, I would consider it very seriously at that point.

RELATIONS WITH CONGRESS

Q. (ROD MacLEISH, Westinghouse Broadcasting Company): Mr. President, going back to this matter of relations with Congress and, particularly, in matters of defense reorganization, how far do you believe a President should go to persuade individual Congressmen to his point of view on a matter that you obviously feel as strongly about as this one, individual approach -- just how far do you believe a President should go?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you do a great deal of that, of course, and most of it off the record, because frequently you are talking to people of the other party and you don't want to embarrass anybody. But the President, manifestly, can't get around the 531 people in this whole Congress. He has to confine himself largely to the people in the committees and in the leaderships. But I would say this: I would not eliminate any effort that I thought would be productive because I personally believe this thing will go swimmingly once people really understand it. But there are so many built-in prejudices and misunderstandings that have been created by loose talk and about arguments.

As a matter of fact, I have known in my time when I was a fairly junior officer, of commercial companies coming in and stating that they could operate better with such and such a service than with another one. You have got all sorts of built-in lobbying, lobbying in this kind of thing, and the only thing that will bring it around is understanding on the part of the American people and their representatives.

THE PRESIDENT: All right.

SUMMIT PREPARATIONS

Q. (JOHN SCALI, Associated Press): You sent a letter yesterday to Premier Khrushchev in which you suggested that the United States and the Soviet Union get their technicians together to study the technical problems involved in inspecting any arms

agreement. Would you consider the start of such discussions essential before you would go to a summit meeting?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, well, I wouldn't make that a necessary condition at all. If there was preparatory paper -- work of another kind that was effective and was satisfactory, why, certainly, I wouldn't put that as a separate condition.

CONGRESS' PROGRESS

Q. (CARLETON KENT, Chicago Sun Times): Mr. President, this session of Congress is about half over. Would you care to evaluate its operations to date?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, of course, we had for the first month Sputnik and then, as the activity, economic activity lessened, why, it changed the emphasis. Now, there have been quite a number of things done, but I think that some of the -- particularly the things that I think are necessarily -- are very important have not yet been tackled. The critical appropriation bills, the reorganization or, rather, modernization, I would like to call it, of the Defense establishment; the Reciprocal Trade Act, and the Mutual Security. Now, those things, to my mind, are vital to the welfare of the country. Now, so far, we have obviously not made a great deal of difference.

THE PRESIDENT: Right behind you. The man there with the bald head.

FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

Q. (SPENCER DAVIS, Associated Press): In connection with reciprocal trade, the Secretary of Commerce was notified yesterday by his own Under Secretary in Japan that there is unanimous great concern there about U.S. foreign trade policy. Now, Japan apparently is worried about what Congress will do with your Reciprocal Trade Program and, at the same time, has not ratified or approved of a trade agreement with Red China, which involves political conditions as well as commercial conditions. Would you please comment on this?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I point this out: Here is a -- I think I have made this little talk before. If I repeat myself, I am sorry. Here is 95 million people on a piece of ground, ground, arable ground, about that of the extent of California. Now, the question is: How are they going to make a living? They have no natural resources of any moment. They were getting them before War II, World War II, from Manchuria and North China, a great many of them: iron ore and coke and coal.

Now, they have to go some place else. They can make a living only in one way, and that is to get materials, manufacture them and to sell them to somebody. In other words, they are performing services for certain peoples in the world that need them. Now, it happens in our case we are not very needful, although there are some things that, of course, we import very advantageously to ourselves and to our people. But we do have to make a very widespread effort to see that they are given the opportunity to make a living; and I personally think that certain wise and necessary trade with the continent of Asia on their part is necessary. And that goes -- that is, the lands down into the Southward Pacific, India, and so on, and has to be some with us. Now, very naturally, any country that is in the position Japan is, will be concerned with our Reciprocal Trade Act, and they will watch any development that looks like we are trying to raise our walls, and to retire into isolation; they will see that this means a desertion of leadership in the world and a great danger for all of us, and they will have to go much more fully into other directions than in the one I just expressed.

FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS

Q. (FRANK VAN DER LINDEN, Richmond Times Dispatch): Sir, you have several times recommended to Congress the creation of about 40 additional Federal judgeships to clean up the congestion in the dockets of the courts. Both your Attorney Generals have recommended it.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. (VAN DER LINDEN): But the House Judiciary Committee has not even had hearings on it. Do you plan to use your influence with Congress to get such a bill through this year?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the only thing that would do that would be to keep pegging away at those things. It is not one that you just go out and make a great speech to the Nation on. You keep pegging away and you send your people down and you get your Attorney General, you get to talk to the chairman, informally, but I don't know exactly why the opposition is so strong, because we have been doing this ever since 1953.

MEANY ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Q. (MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press): Mr. President, George Meany of the AFL-CIO interprets the latest unemployment figures as meaning a deepening of the recession rather than a slowing of the decline. Do you care to comment on his view of the situation?

THE PRESIDENT: I think not. He is entitled to his opinion. And I have pointed out that, not professing to be a great expert in these things, I have only one recourse, and that is to get the very finest opinions from bankers, businessmen and everybody I can think of, and I have had the labor group in to give me their views, and I think it is just a question where we have to do what we believe best. The man there.

PUBLIC OPINION ON SUMMIT

Q. (HENRY N. TAYLOR, Scripps-Howard): Sir, you were speaking of your mail earlier. Has your mail or information from Congressmen about their mail indicated to you that there is a great grass roots urging in this country for you to meet at the summit with the Russians? And have your political advisors said anything to you about whether this would be a useful thing in the light of the coming political campaign?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think I have heard anyone talk about the summit in connection with a coming political campaign. Now, I have seen only one or two polls, state polls, and under the conditions in which the questions were asked, the opinion about the summit meeting was negative, but it did, the questions did, in each case state under properly prepared, or where there is something to be considered, or something of that kind that might be worthwhile, but it was a -- there were about, I believe, 30 percent in most of them, in two states that I saw recently that didn't know, don't know, and that is the kind of thing you get in many of those.

FOREIGN VIEWS ON RECESSION

Q. (JOHN R. GIBSON, Wall Street Journal): Mr. President, sir, the Russians have been raising a lot of propaganda noise lately about the United States recession. Do you or your advisors see any danger to the United States political position abroad as a result of the recession?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think that if we don't have -- if we would have to look forward to just a continuance, decline of course, there would be political disadvantages throughout the world, but we don't look toward that thing. After all, there is still 62 million people working in this country; there is still a tremendous purchasing power; there is a tremendous sum of money that is in our savings banks that I believe is at an all-time level; the actions of the Federal Reserve Board in making money cheaper and more plentiful, I think there is real grounds to hope that we will, one of these days -- I'm not going to try to predict -- but on the upgrade, and then I think these apprehensions will be stilled. Of course, they voice them. They say, "Well, we hope nothing desperate happens to you," but, most of them have confidence that it is not going to be desperate.

'CLEAN' WEAPONS TESTING

Q. (ARTHUR B. DUNBAR, Newark News): Sir, Senator Case of New Jersey is proposing in a speech today that the United States declare to the world that it will test only clean, defensive, nuclear weapons; and it should invite international monitoring of this, and suggests to the Soviet Union that they join the same sort of restriction. Would you comment on that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, there are so many specific suggestions made about these things. Now, let's -- we must understand one thing, in all honesty. We call them clean weapons. There is still a percentage of what you would call a dirty residual, and that has some effect; but, as compared to the size of the weapon, the great -- these great advances have been made, so I don't think you could just start off by saying, "You can test only clean weapons." The real purpose of these tests, in large part, is: How can we make them cleaner and getting nearer to perfection on the thing.

ANTI-RECESSION BUYING

Q. (ROBERT G. SPIVACK, New York Post): Mr. President, I would like to ask you a question about what people should do to make the recession recede.

THE PRESIDENT: Buy.

Q. (SPIVACK): Buy what?

THE PRESIDENT: Anything.

Q. (SPIVACK): Well, that is just what I was going to ask you. On March 26th you said at the press conference here they should buy now, but the other day Secretary of the Treasury Anderson in New York, when he was launching the Savings Bond campaign, said they should be thrifty and put their money in bonds.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't say you should buy carelessly. I said to you the other day, let's be selective in our buying; let's take things we need. Look here, once America just buys the things it wants, our people, our manufacturers, will be busy making those things. I personally think our people are being just a little bit disenchanted by a few items that have been chucked down their throats, and they are getting tired of them; and I think it would be a very good thing when the manufacturers wake up -- and I am not going to name names -- and begin to give the things we want instead of the things they think we want. Now that is what I think.

REACTION TO OPPOSITION

Q. (ANDREW F. TULLY, JR., Scripps-Howard): It seems to me that in the last few months people have been jumping on you with more regularity. I wonder, sir, you never seem to hit back. Don't you ever feel like taking a retaliatory poke at these people?

THE PRESIDENT: Look, I did a great deal of boxing as a young fellow, and that would probably be my natural reaction. I believe that there is a very great responsibility resting on a man in this office to preserve the dignity of the office. Now, I believe that it is a good practice, at least for me, to avoid calling of names. People are mistaken or they are bitter or they are guided by emotion or prejudice, and they tear after you -- I don't think it is very seemly for me to just take that part of the thing.

Now, so far as the things I believe in, I started in 1953, I have preached them, I have talked them and I have believed in them, and I have never wavered, and actually in some of them, of course, there has been some success we have gotten over. But it is just, I believe, it is not a good business for me to begin to get up and calling people some of the names they call me.

REPUBLICAN CHANCES

Q. (ALAN S. EMORY, Watertown Times): Mr. President, would you care to assess the Republican chances in the '58 campaign as of now?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I would say this: They can win if they will work hard and intelligently.

BUDGET DEFICIT

Q. (EDWIN L. DALE, JR., New York Times): Mr. President, the additional measures that have been discussed --

THE PRESIDENT: I couldn't hear you.

Q. (DALE): The additional measures that have been discussed for use, if necessary to halt the recession would involve a very large increase in the budget deficit, easily as much as \$10 billion or even more. Do you believe this is a legitimate price to pay, if necessary, to halt the slump?

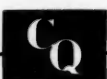
THE PRESIDENT: Well, I will tell you, I think now you are beginning to talk about things that are getting rather of an emergency character, because when you get very large deficits then you have to go into deficit financing, then the money supply gets much more plentiful, and the prices of everything that Mr. Folliard remarked awhile ago, prices begin to go up. So your national income goes up, but the prices that you are going to pay -- and I think the possibility of an inflation under such a practice would be very greatly increased, and I don't think any of us want any real inflation. And I was interested when I had, oh, my last German friend, the Finance Officer -- Strauss, was it not?

Q. (Unidentified reporter): Erhard.

THE PRESIDENT: Erhard; and he came to my office and he said this, he said: "It is a strange thing," he said, "you people, as a people, are always worried about a depression or a recession, even any part of a minor recession, going into a big depression, but," he said, "in our country, with our experience," he said, "there is just only one thing we are concerned about, and that is inflation."

And he said, "So we have the worries right exactly on the opposite side of this balance that you people do," and he was very emphatic in the way he remarked about it.

Q. (MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press): Thank you, Mr. President.



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 364

S 3418 -- Stimulate residential construction. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 3/6/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency reported March 6, 1958. Senate passed March 12, 1958. House passed March 19, 1958. President signed April 1, 1958.

Public Law 365

S 3262 -- Authorize certain activities by the Armed Forces in support of the eighth Olympic Winter Games. KNOWLAND (R Calif.) and other Senators -- 2/10/58 -- Senate Armed Services reported March 4, 1958. Senate passed March 6, 1958. House Armed Service reported March 13, 1958. House passed March 28, 1958. President signed April 3, 1958.

Public Law 366

HR 11086 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re wheat acreage history. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 3/3/58 -- House Agriculture reported March 12, 1958. House passed March 13, 1958. Senate passed March 24, 1958. President signed April 4, 1958.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Astronautics & Atomic Energy |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education & Housing | Congress, Constitution, |
| Health & Welfare | Civil Rights |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Government Operations |
| Immigration | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| International Affairs | Judicial Procedures |
| 5. LABOR | Lands, Public Works, Resources |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | Post Office & Civil Service |
| Armed Services & Defense | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Veterans | Business & Commerce |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 3577 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide varied commodities to schools and institutions and for needy persons and families out of funds appropriated for diversion of surplus agricultural commodities. HILL (D Ala.), Scott (D N.C.) -- 3/31/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3596 -- Establish a Commission on Country Life. FLANDERS (R Vr.), Cooper (R Ky.), Morton (R Ky.) -- 4/2/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 11769 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to make transitional parity formula inoperative for basic agricultural commodities for 1958. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 11791 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide varied commodities to schools and institutions and for needy persons and families out of funds appropriated for diversion of surplus agricultural commodities. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 11792 -- Provide equitable treatment for producers participating in Soil Bank program on basis of incorrect information furnished by Government. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 11800 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a certain parcel of land and buildings thereon to the city of Clifton, N.J. CANFIELD (R N.J.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 11808 -- Provide for distribution of surplus food commodities by use of a food-stamp plan. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 11809 -- Increase consumption of agricultural food commodities and products thereof among low-income groups through issuance of food stamps. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 11842 -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to make the transitional parity formula inoperative for basic agricultural commodities for 1958. BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 4/2/58 -- House Agriculture.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through April 3, 1958.

	Senate	House
Bills	3,608	11,880
Joint Resolutions	164	589
Concurrent		
Resolutions	78	307
Simple Resolutions	286	524
TOTAL	4,136	13,300

Public bills listed this week:

Bills	
S 3573 - 3608	
HR 11768 - 11874	
Resolutions	
S J Res none	
S Con Res 75 - 78	
S Res 284 - 286	
H J Res 588 - 589	
H Con Res 304 - 307	
H Res 520 - 524	

HR 11844 -- Establish a Commission on Country Life. HAYS (D Ark.) -- 4/2/58 -- House Agriculture.

HR 11851 -- Similar to HR 11791. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 4/3/58.

HR 11852 -- Amend provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U.S.C. 181), relating to practices in the marketing of livestock. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

H J Res 588 -- Make advance procurement appropriations for fiscal 1958. CANNON (D Mo.) -- (Omitted from Congressional Record 3/28/58; introduced and referred 4/1/58) -- House Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

S 3606 -- Provide financial assistance to the States for educational purposes by returning to the States a portion of Federal income taxes collected therein. PROX-MIRE (D Wis.) -- 4/3/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 11776 -- Provide for national security through programs designed to increase the number of students in mathematics, science, engineering, and modern foreign languages in institutions of higher education. Provide additional facilities for teaching of such subjects. Assist teachers to increase their knowledge. BYRD (D W. Va.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Education and Labor.

Bills - 2

- HR 11785 -- Strengthen national defense, advance the cause of peace, and assure the intellectual preeminence of the United States, especially in science and technology, through programs designed to stimulate the development and increase the number of students in science, engineering, mathematics, modern foreign languages, and other disciplines. Provide additional facilities for the teaching thereof. Promote the development of technical skills essential to national defense. Assist teachers to increase their knowledge and improve their effectiveness. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 11793 -- Amend title V of the Housing Act of 1949 to authorize loans for acquisition, construction, improvement, repair, alteration, or replacement of dwelling accommodations and related buildings and structures for use of migratory farm laborers. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 11830 -- Provide for a Federal program of loans to encourage and assist able and needy students to continue their education beyond the high school level. LANE (D Mass.) -- 4/2/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 11833 -- Encourage expansion of teaching and research in education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to state educational agencies. MAY (R Conn.) -- 4/2/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 11854 -- Provide a Federal grant program to assist the States and localities in the construction of schools. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Education and Labor.

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

- S 3573 -- Amend the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to include Guam as a State to which Federal assistance may be extended thereunder. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 4/31/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 3582 -- Authorize the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps to provide healthful outdoor training and employment for young men and to advance the conservation, development, and management of national resources of timber, soil and range, and of recreational areas. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 3/31/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 3588 -- Amend title VI of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, in order to make certain clinics in rural areas eligible for Federal aid to diagnostic or treatment centers. PAYNE (R Maine), Flanders (R Vt.) -- 4/1/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 3595 -- Amend section 406 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act in order to provide that maximum concentrations for certain color additives used in coloring oranges be prescribed by regulation. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 4/2/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 11771 -- Protect the right of the blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 11772 -- Amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to increase the benefits payable under the Federal old-age, survivors and disability insurance program. Provide insurance against the costs of hospital, nursing home, and surgical service for persons eligible for old-age and survivors insurance benefits. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11773 -- Authorize the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps to provide healthful outdoor training and employment for young men and to advance the conservation, development, and management of national resources of timber, soil, and range, and of recreational areas. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 11774 -- Provide for unemployment reinsurance grants to the States to revise, extend and improve the unemployment insurance program. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11777 -- Enable the States to provide an additional 26 weeks of unemployment compensation for individuals who exhaust their benefit rights under existing State law. CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) -- 3/31/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11778 -- Amend the Social Security Act to reduce, for purposes of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, the age requirement from age 65 to 60. CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) -- 3/31/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11803 -- Amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 11804 -- Similar to HR 11771. KEE (D W. Va.) -- 4/1/58.
- HR 11806 -- Amend title 18 of the United States Code so as to prohibit certain acts involving the importation, transportation, possession, or use of explosives. LOSER (D Tenn.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 11813 -- Authorize temporary unemployment benefits for individuals who exhaust their benefit rights under existing State law. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11814 -- Amend section 406 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act in order to provide that maximum concentrations for certain color additives used in coloring oranges be prescribed by regulation. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11823 -- Provide for approval under title X of the Social Security Act of State plans for aid to the blind without regard to the existence in the State of other plans for assistance to blind persons financed entirely by the State. CARRIGG (R Pa.) -- 4/2/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11826 -- Amend title VI of the Public Health Service Act to encourage the construction of diagnostic or treatment centers in rural areas. COFFIN (D Maine) -- 4/2/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- HR 11832 -- Amend the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act to increase the portion of the Federal grants available for health care of assistance recipients. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 4/2/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11835 -- Provide for holding a White House Conference on Aging to be called by the President of the United States before December 31, 1958, to be planned and conducted by the special staff on aging of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare with the assistance and cooperation of other agencies of that Department and of other departments and agencies represented on the Federal Council on Aging. Assist several States in conducting similar conferences on aging prior to the White House Conference on Aging. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 4/2/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 11839 -- Amend the provisions of the Public Health Service Act which relates to grants for hospital construction to include institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally retarded. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 4/2/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11841 -- Similar to HR 11771. BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 4/2/58.
- HR 11855 -- Amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act so as temporarily to increase from 130 to 195 the maximum number of days of unemployment, within a benefit year, for which unemployment benefits may be paid. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11859 -- Enable the States to provide an additional 13 weeks of unemployment compensation for individuals who exhaust their benefit rights under existing State law. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11862 -- Make available Federal grants to States for temporary unemployment assistance. HARRISON (D Va.) (by request) -- 4/3/58 -- House Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

- HR 11858 -- Authorize the creation of record of admission for permanent residence in the case of certain Hungarian refugees. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 11874 -- Record the lawful admission for permanent residence of certain aliens who entered the United States prior to June 28, 1940. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 589 -- Provide for the relief of certain aliens. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S Con Res 77 -- Re extension of greetings to Federal Legislature of the West Indies. AIKEN (R Vt.) -- 3/31/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 11840 -- Amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended (64 Stat. 12). YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 4/2/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- HR 11869 -- Amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946 to provide a criminal penalty for violations of certain provisions of that act. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- HR 11873 -- Amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, to improve recruitment and training for the Foreign Service of the United States. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 304 -- Express the sense of Congress on the importance of the economic development of India. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

NO INTRODUCTIONS

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 3605 -- Authorize the termination and modification of certain contracts requiring premium payments for Government oil from the naval petroleum reserves. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 4/3/58 -- Senate Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 11781 -- Amend the national defense amendment. IKARD (D Texas) -- 3/31/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11789 -- Provide uniformity in certain conditions of entitlement to reenlistment bonuses under the Career Compensation Act of 1949. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 11827 -- Require the expenditure of 75 percent of the funds expended for the conversion, alteration and repair of naval vessels to be expended with private ship repair yards. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 4/2/58 -- House Armed Services.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S Con Res 75 -- Relative to the reenrollment of S 2120 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, rehabilitate, operate, and maintain the lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project, Texas, Mercedes division, which was considered and agreed to. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/31/58.
- S Res 284 -- Re amendment of rule relating to standing committees. MARTIN (R Iowa) -- 3/31/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Res 285 -- Re printing of additional copies of Senate report entitled "Administered Prices -- Steel". KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 4/1/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Res 286 -- Provide for the Committee on Government Operations to make a complete investigation and study of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration in order to determine how and to what extent congressional intent has been circumvented by the operation of the new disability rating schedule the administration has put into effect. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 4/2/58 -- Senate Government Operations.

HOUSE

- H Con Res 305 -- Provide for printing additional copies of general revenue hearings. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Administration.
- H Res 520 -- Provide for printing as a House document the statement entitled "Introduction to Outer Space". ARENDT (R Ill.) -- 4/2/58 -- House Administration.
- H Res 521 -- Provide that Robert A. Everett of Tennessee, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on House Administration. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Administration.
- H Res 522 -- Provide additional funds for the expenses of the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 128. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 4/3/58 -- House Administration.
- H Res 523 -- Create a select committee to formulate legislation to relieve the present critical condition of the railroad industry. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Administration.
- H Res 524 -- Authorize the expenses of the select committee created by House Resolution 523. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Administration.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 3578 -- Prohibit the withholding or impoundment of appropriations. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 3/31/58 -- Senate Government Operations.

HOUSE

- HR 11782 -- Amend the Administrative Procedure Act with respect to public statements of Federal agencies which tend to discredit. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Judiciary.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 3573 -- Amend Social Security Act to include Guam as a state to which federal assistance may be extended. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 3/31/58 -- Senate Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 11787 -- Amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, as amended. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 3/31/58 -- House District of Columbia.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

HOUSE

- HR 11786 -- Exempt from chapter 61 (relating to lotteries) of title 18, United States Code, bingo and similar games conducted by nonprofit organizations and associations. HALE (R Maine) -- 3/31/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 11781 -- Amend title 18 of the United States Code to prohibit traffic in obscene articles. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 4/2/58 -- House Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 3576 -- Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to increase one of the limitations on grants for construction from \$250,000 to \$500,000 and for other purposes. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/31/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3580 -- Provide for a preliminary examination and survey of West Two Rivers between Tower, Minn., and Lake Vermilion, for purpose of determining the advisability and cost of improving such river between such junctions for navigation. THYE (R Minn.) -- 3/31/58 -- Senate Public Works.

- HR 11829 -- Similar to HR 11781. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 4/2/58.
- HR 11836 -- Similar to HR 11781. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 4/2/58.
- HR 11843 -- Amend chapter 59 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the granting to members of the Armed Forces of general discharges on the basis of conduct activities engaged in before entrance into the Armed Forces. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 4/2/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 11853 -- Amend section 2 of the Defense Production Act of 1950. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

VETERANS

SENATE

- S 3599 -- Amend section 313 of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 concerning presumptions relating to certain diseases. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 4/2/58 -- Senate Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 11801 -- Amend sections 802 and 803 of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to increase the burial allowance for deceased veterans from \$150 to \$250. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Veterans Affairs.
- HR 11837 -- Prohibit the severance of a service-connected disability which has been in effect for 10 years or more. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 4/2/58 -- House Veterans Affairs.
- HR 11870 -- Amend section 602 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide for payment of certain accrued insurance benefits to survivors of the insured. ROBSON (R Ky.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Veterans Affairs.
- HR 11872 -- Extend the benefits of the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956 to the orphan children of persons who die as the result of a disability incurred or aggravated during service in the Armed Forces under extra hazardous conditions or other circumstances for which the wartime rates of disability compensation would have been payable if the parent had lived. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 4/3/58 -- House Veterans Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

SENATE

- S 3593 -- Amend the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 in order to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to dispose of certain property for college purposes. GORE (D Tenn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 4/2/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
- S 3594 -- Authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to construct a modern administration and office building at Oak Ridge, Tenn. GORE (D Tenn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 4/2/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
- S 3604 -- Amend the act of March 3, 1915, which established the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and establish the National Astronautics Agency. CASE (R S.D.) -- 4/3/58 -- Special Committee on Space and Astronautics.
- S Con Res 78 -- Re proposed arrangement for governmental assistance for a reactor project. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 4/1/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HOUSE

- HR 11805 -- Promote the National defense by authorizing the construction of aeronautics research facilities by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 11821 -- Authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to construct a modern administration and office building at Oak Ridge, Tenn. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 4/2/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
- HR 11822 -- Amend the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 in order to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to dispose of certain property for college purposes. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 4/2/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
- HR 11860 -- Amend the act of March 3, 1915, as amended, to increase the scope of the activities of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (renamed in this act the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and Astronautics), to establish in the Congress a Joint Committee on Astronautics, and for other purposes. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/3/58 -- Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration.
- H Con Res 307 -- Re a proposed arrangement for governmental assistance for a reactor project. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 4/2/58 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

COMMEMORATIVE

HOUSE

- HR 11868 -- Amend the act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 632), relating to the rehabilitation and preservation of historic properties in the New York City area. FOST (D Idaho) (by request) -- 4/3/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

Bills - 4

- S 3581 -- Authorize the further extension of certain noncompetitive oil or gas leases issued under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/31/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3587 -- Provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to the Congress as to the advisability of establishing a national park in the Wheeler Peak-Lehman Caves area of the Snake Range in eastern Nevada. BIBLE (D Nev.), Malone (R Nev.) -- 4/1/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3590 -- Authorize construction of a Federal office building in Boston, Mass. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 4/1/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3591 -- Similar to S 3590. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 4/1/58.
- S 3600 -- Provide for certain purchasing programs for copper, lead, manganese and zinc. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.), Symington (D Mo.) -- 4/3/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3602 -- Authorize the exchange of land or timber within the Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon, for certain other land adjacent to such national forests. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 4/3/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3608 -- Revive and reenact the act authorizing the State Highway Commission of the State of Maine to construct, maintain and operate a free highway bridge between Lubec, Maine, and Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada. SMITH (R Maine) -- 4/3/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.
- S Con Res 76 -- Request the President to initiate comprehensive long-range plans for the acceleration of the natural-resources programs of existing Government agencies. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Proxmire (D Wis.) -- 3/31/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 11768 -- Authorize the construction of certain public works for flood control and other purposes on the Rouge River, Mich. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 11770 -- Provide for the construction of post-office buildings in local communities where residents purchase bonds in an amount sufficient to finance the construction cost. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11799 -- Provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to the advisability of establishing a national park in the Wheeler-Peak-Lehman Caves area of the Snake Range in eastern Nevada. BARING (D Nev.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11802 -- Establish a National Coal Research and Development Commission to stimulate, encourage and enlarge the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11811 -- Authorize the construction of a Federal office building in Cleveland, Ohio. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 4/1/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 11815 -- Authorize the construction of a courthouse and a Federal office building in Chicago, Ill. YATES (D Ill.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 11834 -- Authorize the exchange of land or timber within the Siskiyou National Forest, Ore. for certain other land adjacent to such national forest. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 4/2/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11838 -- Supplement the act of July 3, 1952, by providing for construction of a full-scale demonstration plant in Ventura County, Santa Barbara County, San Luis, Obispo County, or Monterey County, Calif. for the production of fresh water from salt water. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 4/2/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11861 -- Authorize the city of Chester, Ill., to construct new approaches to and to reconstruct, repair, or improve the existing approaches to a toll bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Chester, Ill. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 11866 -- Authorize the State of New Mexico to select certain public lands in exchange for land taken by the United States for military and other uses. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11867 -- Permit conveyance by the city of Truth or Consequences to Sierra County, N.M., of certain lands acquired from the United States. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- H Con Res 306 -- Request the President to initiate comprehensive long-range plans for the acceleration of natural resource programs. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

HOUSE

- HR 11810 -- Provide for non-veteran Federal employees the same appeal rights as are provided by law for veteran Federal employees. CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 3592 -- Direct the Secretary of Commerce to establish a program of applied research and technical liaison to assist the domestic woolen and worsted fabric manufacturing industry. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 4/2/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- S 3603 -- Amend section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act with respect to the reserves required to be maintained by member banks of the Federal Reserve System against deposits. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 4/3/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

- HR 11784 -- Amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 in order to authorize free or reduced rate transportation for retired employees of air carriers. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11807 -- Amend the Fisheries Cooperative Marketing Act. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 11816 -- Establish a body corporate within the Department of Commerce to extend financial assistance to public and private companies providing transit and commuter service in our major metropolitan areas. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 11820 -- Amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 in order to authorize free or reduced rate transportation for retired employees of air carriers. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 4/2/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11863 -- Provide that production machinery acquired during 1958 and used in a trade or business may be depreciated over a 5-year period. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11864 -- Provide that automobiles and other motor vehicles acquired during 1958 and used in a trade or business may be depreciated over a 2-year period. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11871 -- Amend section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act with respect to the reserves required to be maintained by member banks of the Federal Reserve System against deposits. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 3584 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Minnesota Centennial Festival of Nations to be held in May 1958 at St. Paul, Minn., to be admitted without payment of tariff. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 4/1/58 -- Senate Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 11775 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for certain amounts paid by a teacher for his further education. BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11779 -- Amend paragraph 1798 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to permit residents of the United States who are engaged in transporting persons or property between the United States and foreign countries to bring into the United States articles for personal or household use free of duty. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) (by request) -- 3/31/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11780 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the manufacturers excise tax certain automobiles furnished without charge to schools for use in driver training programs. IKARD (D Texas) -- 3/31/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11783 -- Extend for 1 year the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. NEAL (R W.Va.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11788 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to establish an initial program of tax adjustment for small and independent business and for persons engaged in small and independent business. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11790 -- Amend section 209 of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 to remove the limitation on apportionments for the Interstate System and to make it clear that the highway trust fund may not be used to pay administrative expenses of any Federal agency other than the Bureau of Public Roads. BOGGS (D La.) -- 3/31/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11812 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 4/1/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11824 -- Provide an immediate 3-months' moratorium on the imposition of the withholding tax on wages and to provide a corresponding adjustment in individual income tax liability. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/2/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11825 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to prohibit the deduction of certain expenses incurred in the conduct of an illegal gambling enterprise. COAD (D Iowa) -- 4/2/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11828 -- Provide for an annual refund of a percentage of Federal taxes collected in each of the several States, Territories, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for improvement of their public education systems, new school construction, and to increase salaries paid to public school teachers. HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 4/2/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11856 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the tax on transportation of persons and the tax on transportation of property. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11857 -- Repeal the manufacturers excise taxes on automobiles and on parts and accessories, and reduce the manufacturers excise tax on trucks and buses to 5 percent. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 11865 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to collapsible corporations. KING (D Calif.) -- 4/3/58 -- House Ways and Means.

Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.

Committee Hearings

- April 14 -- LABOR-HEALTH, EDUCATION, & WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, Senate Appropriations, Labor-HEW Subc., resume hearings.
- April 14 -- AIRPORT ACT PROPOSALS (S 1189, 3502, 3533), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Aviation Subc.
- April 14-15 -- NATIONAL COAL RESEARCH COMMISSION PROPOSALS, House Interior and Insular Affairs, Mines and Mining Subc.
- April 14-May 16 -- LABOR SURPLUS AREAS AND UNEMPLOYMENT, House Banking and Currency.
- April 15 -- DEFENSE REORGANIZATION (HR 11001-3), House Armed Services, Subc. No. 2.
- April 15 -- CONSENT DECREES, House Judiciary, Antitrust Subc., resume hearings.
- April 15 -- SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS, AID TO EDUCATION (HR 10278, 10381 and others), House Education and Labor, Special and General Education Subcommittees. Last day for submission of written statements for record.
- April 15 -- CLAYTON ACT PRE-MERGER PROPOSALS (S 198, 721-2), Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subc., resume hearings.
- April 15 -- HOUSING ACT PROPOSALS (S 2791, 2865, 2872, 2992, 3064, 3213, 3281, 3351, 3398, 3399, S J Res 153), Senate Banking and Currency, Housing Subc.
- April 15 -- MEAT PROMOTION BILLS (HR 11303, 11316-20, 11323, 11330), House Agriculture.
- April 15 -- PHILADELPHIA TEAMSTERS UNION, Senate Select on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, resume hearings (date tentative).
- April 15-16 -- CHEMICAL FOOD ADDITIVES, House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Health and Science Subc., resume hearings.
- April 15-17 -- DEFENSE PURCHASING FOR MISSILES, ROCKETS AND OUTER SPACE EXPLORATION, Senate Select Small Business, Government Procurement Subc.
- April 15-18 -- SPACE EXPLORATION, House Select Astronautics and Space Exploration.
- April 16 -- ALASKA AND CALIFORNIA AIRPORT PROJECTS (HR 4305, 4916, 6706, 9426, S 1366), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subc.
- April 16 -- WAR CLAIMS ACT amendments (HR 7353, 7358-9, 11142), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Commerce and Finance Subc.
- April 16 -- FREEDOM OF INFORMATION BILL (S 921), Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Rights Subc., resume hearings.
- April 16-17 -- FOOD STAMP PLAN for surplus food distribution (HR 664, 901, 949, 3750, 11162, 11227, 11534, 11808-9), House Agriculture, Consumers Study Subc.
- April 16-17 -- FEED GRAINS, House Agriculture, Livestock and Feed Grains Subc.
- April 16-24 -- FINANCIAL CONDITION OF U.S., Senate Finance, resume hearings.
- April 17 -- SWITCHBLADE KNIVES (HR 4956, 7258, 9820, 10618, 11289), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Commerce and Finance Subc.
- April 17 -- AIR ALL-CARGO CARRIERS (S 1474), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subc.
- April 17-18 -- MILK SANITATION STANDARDS (HR 7794, 9826), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Health and Science Subc.
- April 18 -- CAB TERM OF OFFICE, PILOTS' RADIO LICENSES (HR 6312, S 1718, HR 6886, 8543), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subc.
- April 18 -- NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER of Performing Arts, Senate Public Works, Public Buildings and Grounds Subc.
- April 21 -- CREDIT FOR SMALL BUSINESS (S 2160, 2185, 2286, 3191), Senate Banking and Currency, Small Business Subc. (date tentative).
- April 21 -- CHEMICAL PRESERVATIVES (HR 9521), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Health and Science Subc.
- April 21-23 -- UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER DEVELOPMENT, Senate Interior.
- April 22 -- CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT amendments (S 1380, 1749), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subc.
- April 22 -- POTOMAC RIVER PROBLEMS, Joint Washington Metropolitan Problems.
- April 22-23 -- HEALTH AND EDUCATION GRANTS (HR 6874-5, 7841), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Health and Science Subc.
- April 22-25 -- PRICE SUPPORT BILLS (HR 3987, 4637, 7815, 7939, 8059, 10169, 10193, 10203-4, 10228, 10241, 10269, 10837), House Agriculture, Wheat Subc.
- April 23-25 -- INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT amendment, agricultural exemption (HR 5823), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subc.
- April 29 -- AUTOMOBILE PRICING PRACTICES, Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subc., resume hearings.
- April 29 -- INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT amendment, for-hire motor carriers (HR 5825), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subc.
- April 29-30 -- FEDERAL FAIR TRADE BILLS (HR 10527 and others), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Commerce and Finance Subc.
- April 29-May 1 -- OCEAN FREIGHT FORWARDING PROPOSALS, House Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Special Ocean Freight Forwarders Subc.
- April 29-May 1 -- SMALL BUSINESS AND ALUMINUM INDUSTRY, House Small Business, Minerals and Raw Materials Subc., resume hearings.
- April 30 -- INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT amendments, U.S. property and passengers; overcharge deductions (HR 8742-3), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subc.
- May 5-9 -- HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION amendment proposals (HR 1979, 6329, 6833, 7575, 7741), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Health and Science Subc.
- May 7-8 -- FEDERAL POWER ACT, upstream benefits (HR 2438), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subc.
- May 12-22 -- PRICES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, Joint Economic.
- May 13-16 -- FEDERAL SCIENCE GRANTS (HR 2450, 4218, 9918, 10180, 10293, 10456, 10464), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Health and Science Subc.

Organization Events

- April 14-18 -- DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, national convention, Constitution Hall, Washington, D.C.
- April 17-19 -- AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS, annual meeting, Statler Hotel, Washington, D.C.
- April 21 -- ASSOCIATED PRESS, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.
- April 21-24 -- AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSN., annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.
- April 21-25 -- LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE U.S., 23rd convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N.J.
- April 27-30 -- CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U.S., 46th annual meeting, Washington, D.C.
- May 6-8 -- AMERICAN PUBLIC POWER ASSN., 15th annual convention, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans.
- May 12-14 -- AFL-CIO LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING UNION, international organizing convention, Hotel 2400, Washington, D.C.
- May 19-21 -- NATIONAL OIL JOBBERS COUNCIL, mid-year meeting, Jung Hotel, New Orleans.
- Sept. 11-13 -- UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, 1958 annual conference, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans.

Primaries

- April 15 -- New Jersey.
- May 6 -- Alabama, Indiana, Ohio.
- May 13 -- Nebraska, New Mexico.
- May 16 -- Oregon.
- May 20 -- Maryland, Pennsylvania.
- May 27 -- Kentucky.
- May 31 -- North Carolina.

Other Events

- April 14 -- COMMUNITY FACILITIES ACT OF 1958 (S 3474), Senate floor, debate.
- April 26 -- VICE PRESIDENT NIXON begins 18-day tour of South America.



Anti-Recession Clash Those two anti-recession specialists -- Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson and Minority Leader William F. Knowland -- face a major showdown April 14 over the proper medicine to prescribe for the ailing economy. The Senate's first order of business after the Easter recess is a \$1 billion public works measure, one of nine on Johnson's formal anti-recession program. But Knowland and the Administration don't think much of it. In fact, Democrats and Republicans agree on little more than the need to do something and to get the political credit for doing it. (Page 449)

National Guard Cut

The Army National Guard is showing off its fighting trim these days by engaging the enemy on two fronts: the Pentagon and Capitol Hill. The Guard has massed its grass roots political power and the most modern weapons of public relations in a valiant effort to head off a proposed 40,000-man strength cut and a reorganization plan that would eliminate six of its 27 divisions. The Guard hopes Congress will appropriate the extra \$51.8 million needed to keep its present strength, but even if the money is voted, the Defense Department or Budget Bureau could block its use. (Page 452)

New Jersey Showdown

The April 15 New Jersey primary poses a challenge to Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D), a 1960 Presidential hopeful. Meyner's candidate for the Senate nomination, ex-Rep. Harrison A. (Pete) Williams, has a tough competitor in Hoboken Mayor John J. Grogan, a union president. A third Democratic contender is Joseph E. McLean, former Princeton professor. On the Republican side, three men are trying for the seat of retiring Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R). They are Bernard M. Shanley, President Eisenhower's former appointments secretary; Rep. Robert W. Kean, a Member of the House for 20 years; and Robert B. Morris, former chief counsel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. (Page 459)

Federal Employee Bills

Pay raises, retirement funds, life insurance policies and union recognition rights for Federal employees are the subjects of bills pending in various stages in Congress. Because President Eisenhower in 1957 vetoed both the classified and postal pay raise bills, compromises that will satisfy both the President and Federal workers are being sought on both sides of the Capitol. A postal pay bill, now pending in Senate-House conference, would give a 7.5 percent raise in pay. (Page 457)

What's Ahead?

Starting this week the Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report will publish a page listing, in order of date, the known forthcoming events in and around Congress. These will include advance notice of committee hearings, upcoming political events, organization meetings, etc. Suggestions for material to be included in this section are welcome. "What's Ahead?" will be found on the inside of the back cover. (Page iii)

Court Squabble

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) of the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee released a 12-page memorandum calling proposals to strip the Supreme Court of jurisdiction in security cases or to reverse recent court decisions "hodge-podge" legislation motivated by a "kill the umpire" philosophy. Hennings said he would attempt to defeat the proposals at the next Judiciary Committee meeting. Attorney General William P. Rogers said he opposed the legislation. (Page 457)

FCC Report

The House Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee sent to the floor an "up-to-now" report on its investigation of regulatory agencies. The report dealt solely with the Federal Communications Commission, but the Subcommittee promised to look into other agencies later. The theme of the report was that conduct by FCC commissioners, as brought out in the stormy hearings, had undermined public confidence in the agency. In order to restore that confidence, the Subcommittee recommended several amendments to the Communications Act. Those recommendations will be introduced in bill form after the Easter recess. (Page 456)